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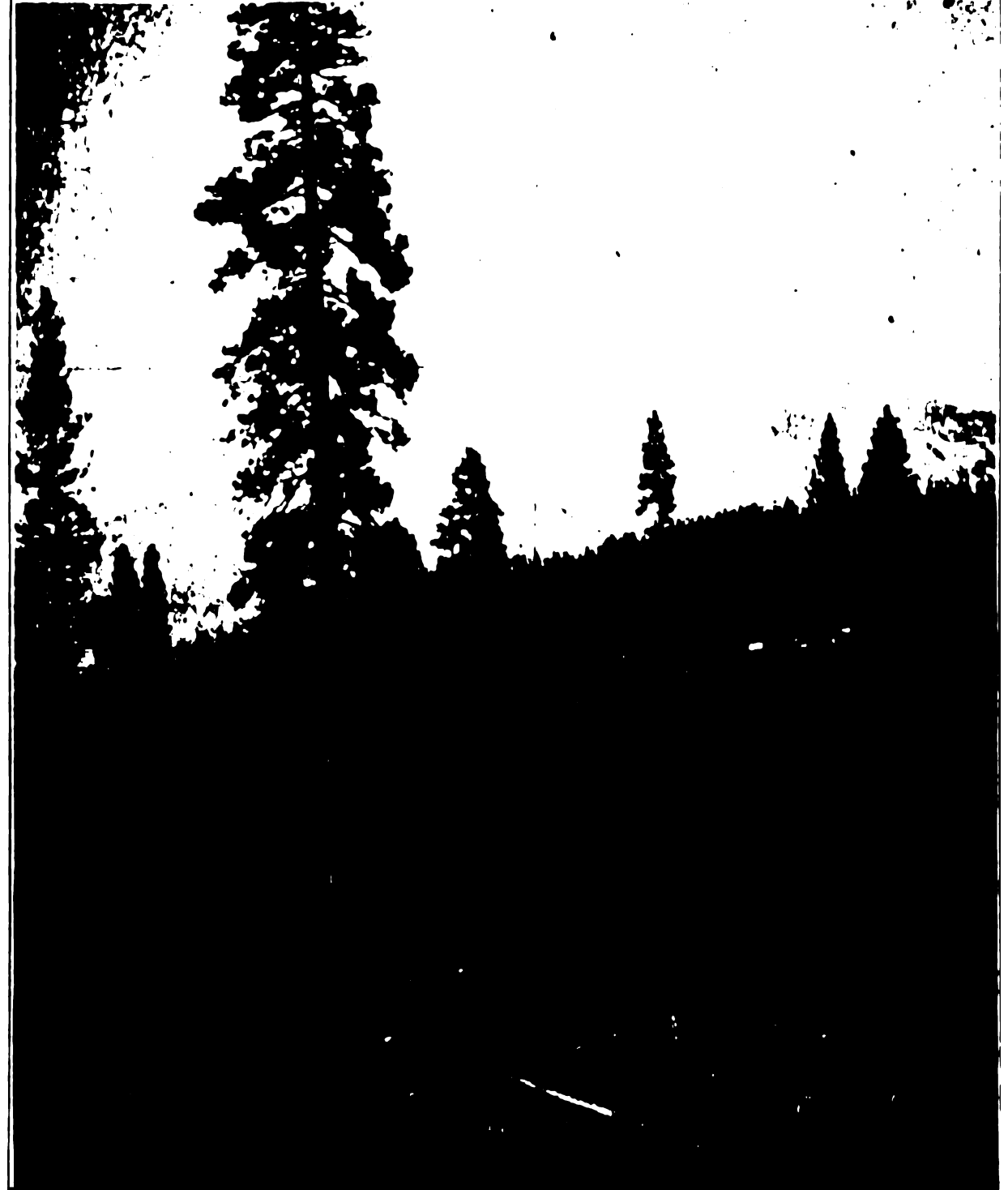

The Native American

Phoenix Indian School

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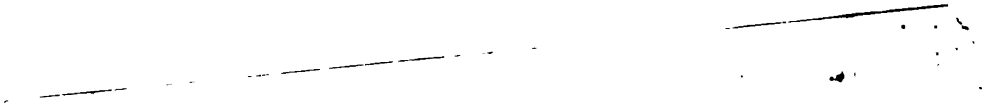

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Weekly: 25c a Year ∴ ∴ January 7, 1905

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

DEVOTED TO *INDIAN* EDUCATION

PHOENIX·ARIZONA

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume VI. PHŒNIX, ARIZONA, JANUARY 7, 1905. Number 1.

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The Sum.

Some weeks ago a Philadelphia newspaper offered a prize for the best original short poem. A great many were submitted. The following by the well known Negro poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, received the second prize:

A little dreaming by the way,
A little toiling day by day;
A little pain, a little strife,
A little joy—and that is life.

A little short-lived summer's morn,
When joy seems all so newly born,
When one day's sky is blue above,
And one bird sings—and that is love.

A little sickening of the years,
The tribute of a few hot tears,
Two folded hands, the failing breath,
And peace at last—and that is death.

Just dreaming, loving, dying, so
The actors in the drama go—
A flitting picture on a wall,
Love, Death, the themes; but is that all?

—*Tuskegee Student.*

Convention of Pueblo Indians.

Yesterday a convention of the Indians from the pueblos of Isleta, San Felipe, San Dias, San Domingo, Cochiti and Mesilla was held at San Felipe for the purpose of sending a delegation, representing the people of the different pueblos of the Albuquerque district, to Washington to confer with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the committee on Indian appropriations with reference to relieving the Pueblos of taxation of their lands.

The convention was well attended and many good points were made. It was decided that the delegates would hold a meeting in Superintendent Allen's office in the near future for the purpose of framing an article which is to contain all the argument that the Indians wish to offer in their favor.

The Lagunas and the Zuni Indians will also send delegates at the same time, who will act in concert with the delegates from the Albuquerque district. One of the suggestions made at the convention was that the land now owned in common by the different pueblos be deeded to the different individuals. The land is to be divided pro rata and after this has been accomplished to try to get the land exempted from taxation.

The delegates expect to leave for Washington about January 10th and it is probable that Attorney Abbott and Superintendents Crandall and Allen will accompany them.—Albuquerque *Citizen.*

For years the religious papers have been telling of the outrageous social conditions which the Mormons have created in Utah, only to have their statements pooh-poohed by secular journals and partisan politicians. Now people are waking up to the existence of the cancer which is gnawing upon society in the beautiful mountains of the West. Similarly the religious papers have been pointing out the iniquities of the army canteen system only to meet with the jeers of the wine-bibbing army officers and thoughtless civilians. One of these days the country at large will discover that the people who have been denouncing the immorality of Mormonism

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are practically the same reformers who are striving to protect the army from the dangers of the saloon. It is a strange anomaly that army officers have power enough to maintain discipline in every detail save in drinking. In this respect they place themselves below the Japanese, who are storming forts, wading rivers, climbing mountains and driving Russian armies before them on a diet of rice, without any liquor. It seems strange that American soldiers who can be drilled into bravery sufficient to rout Spaniards and savages cannot be disciplined sufficiently to conquer saloonkeepers. Never having given the army gymnasium a fair trial, army officers are attempting to discredit the present system and the daily papers are filled with faultfinding over the present conditions of enlisted men, faultfinding believed to be inspired by brewers and distillers.—*The Standard.*

A Good Entertainment.

An entertainment was given at the school chapel last Friday evening, the following program being rendered:

March, "Salute to the Stars and Stripes"—Band.
Selection, "Larboard Watch"—Band.
Chorus, "Patriotic Braggadocia," (Geibel)
Song, "Keep A-goin'" (Linder)—Double Mixed Quartet.
Piano Duet, "Red Top Polka," (Reed)—Myra Valenzuela, Lillie Secahonka.
Chorus, "Spider and the Fly," (Caldicott)
Song, "Hey-ho-hey," (Richards)—Girls.
Intermezzo Twostep, "Romany Rye"—Band.
Caprice, "The Little African"—Band.

SONGS OF SEVEN.

"Seven Times One,"—Exultation—Minnie Wolff.
"Seven Times Two,"—Romance—Ida Temple.
"Seven Times Three,"—Love—Helen Jackson.
Seven Times Four,"—Maternity—Nellie Douglas,
"Seven Times Five,"—Widowhood—Agnes Jaeger.
"Seven Times Six,"—Giving in Marriage—Ataloya Whitman.
Song, "Faithful and True." (Wagner)
"Seven Times Seven,"—Longing for Home—Lillian Johns.
Chorus, "We Have Seen His Star in the East." (Clare)
Tableau, "Songs of Seveu."
March, "Salute to the Stars and Stripes."—Band.

The following account of the affair is taken from the columns of the *Arizona Republican:*

In the school chapel at the Indian school last night the pupils of that institution gave their holiday entertainment before an enthusiastic audience of people from Phoenix and elsewhere. The chapel was very pretty with the abundance of palms and pepper decorations, and the large assemblage showed their appreciation of the pupils' efforts by the unstinted applause that greeted every number on the program.

The school band opened the entertainment with two of its popular selections, and was followed by the chorus, "Patriotic Braggadocia" by twenty girls and boys. The harmony was beautiful and showed that the painstaking efforts on the part of their teachers was not in vain, for they were amply repaid by the acceptable manner in which the pupils rendered the different parts. A piano duet, "Red Top Polka," by Myra Valenzuela and Lillie Secahonka, and the song, "Keep A-goin'" by the double mixed quartet were also cordially received and liberally applauded.

Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven," portrayed by seven girls, the youngest of whom was seven years old, was perhaps the best number on the program, and the careful manner in which each of seven girls performed her part showed thorough preparation. They were beautifully costumed and a special shower of praise should be bestowed on the sixth number, "Giving in Marriage." It was applauded over and over again and deserved it all. Particular mention must also be made of little seven year old Minnie Wolff who recited "Seven Times One." She seemed wholly unconscious of the eyes turned upon her, and seemed to be really out in the fields picking up the daffodils and hyacinths.

The beautiful tableau, "Wedding Scene," given at the close of the chorus,

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"We Have Seen His Star in the East," closed the entertainment, which was one of the best ever given by the government school.

High-priced Reporting.

The highest priced note-taking on record is that of "The Reporter Who Became President," of whom Frederic Irland writes in the January *McClure's*. The "reporter" was James Madison, and his MS., for which the United States, after his death, paid the sum of $30,000, contains the only account of the speeches of the makers of our Constitution, at the Philadelphia convention of 1787. These speeches (not meant for publication), are the most important ever made upon our soil. Many interesting facts, never before printed, are told concerning the MS. in Mr. Irland's article.

Arizona affairs at the national capital received some attention last week. Commissioner Jones of the Indian office, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior Department relative to the need of additional legislative authority to secure live stock found grazing on Indian reservations, and the sale of the same to pay the charges incurred by reason of the penalties, says that in the opinion of the attorney general of Arizona there is now no warrant of law for said seizure, and in order to remedy the defect he recommends that the section of the revised statutes of the United States governing the same be amended.—*Coconino Sun.*

BAPTIST CHURCH, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, ERECTED 1903.

An Englishman just returned from a tour in Scotland relates an amusing incident which occurred during his trip.

In a remote village in the lowlands he came across an inhabitant of such venerable appearance that he stopped to chat with him. "By the way, what is your name?" inquired the traveller.

"Robert Burns," was the answer.

"Dear me, that's a very well-known name."

"Nae doot it is, mon; I've been blacksmith in this village for nigh on sixty years.—*Ex.*

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From Other Schools

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

—*Citizen.*

This week closes the first half of our school year and in many respects it has been the most successful term in the history of the school. The attendance has been exceptionally large, averaging nearly 350, and, with the exception of possibly a half dozen, they are all full blooded Indians.

The work in the school rooms has been very satisfactory and the children have made much advancement in their studies, and the entertainment given at the close showed plainly that the children were being thoroughly drilled and were being taught to speak the English language correctly and distinctly.

The work in the industrial department is generally good and the children are doing well in the various branches taught.

A number of improvements have been made and a new barn and an addition to the horse barn are the new buildings added to the list. A good number of improvements are under way and will be completed during the next six months. Some changes have been made in the force of employees and the list at present is as follows:

James K. Allen, superintendent; William J. Oliver, assistant superintendent; Frank W. Wood, physician; Eugene Martinere, clerk; Dudley Golding-Dwyre, assistant clerk; Edwin Schanadore, disciplinarian; Mary C. Williams, Sue O. Smith, Alberta C. Crowe, Lou Starrett, Alma J. Ames, teachers; Flora V. West, kindergartner; Frank St. Jacque, industrial teacher; Etta M. Clinton, Elizabeth J. Mahaffey, Edith Sampsell, assistant matrons; Maggie E. Seldomridge, seamstress; Etta T. West, assistant seamstress; Mary L. Page, assistant seamstress; Anna K. Abuer, laundress; Nellie Hollingsworth, cook; Baron DeK. Sampsell, carpenter; Robert Belsborough, assistant carpenter; Perry Isamanwa, shoe and harness-maker; Roy G. Wilson, blacksmith; Juanita Corrillo, nightwatchman; Randal Calkins, engineer; Candelario Roybal, baker; Joseph Abner, assistant baker.

* * *

SACATON, ARIZONA.

—*Correspondence.*

Sacaton was more than flooded with happiness during the holiday season. On Christmas day Mrs. Alexander's parlor was beautifully decorated with long sprays of the balsam, entwined with mistletoe and holly. This was not wholly because of the Christmastide, but because of the pretty wedding which was to take place. The friends of Mr. Marago and Miss Jessie Chapman assembled here to witness their marriage, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Cook. The bride, tastefully dresed in white, was charming, as all brides are. About forty friends of the bride and groom partook of the wedding breakfast which followed All wish Mr. and Mrs. Marago much happiness. The bride was the recipient of many pretty gifts.

Mr. Frank Williams and Miss Laura Howe, both of the school, were united in marriage at Florence on Christmas day. They have the best wishes of their fellow workers.

The school farm has four thirty-acre fields of wheat, waving green, ten inches high, in which are grazing a herd of twenty head of cattle belonging to the school and about forty head of cattle which are being fattened for school use. In February ninety acres of this will be sown to alfalfa. There are now one hundred acres in alfalfa and ten acres in orchard and garden, and all looking well.

Ben Harrison, James K. Wroth, William Stevens, and several other returned Phoenix students are clearing farms on which they are to live. These are to be irrigated from the school pumping plants, and it is expected that they will soon have a thriving settlement of these young farmers who with their families are ready to turn the desert into alfalfa and wheat fields.

Among returned Phoenix pupils, Earl Whitman is in charge of a gang of men working on the Casa Blanca road, George Pradt is receving $40 per month as assistant engineer at Sacaton, Thomas Allison is working on the well at Blackwater, Cyrus Sun is disciplinarian at the Sacaton school, John Kelly is assistant farmer, Paul Harvey, Sam Randall, Jose Mendoza, Crouse Perkins, Meacham Hendricks, and Henry Apawcum are all working in the brickyard, Albert Bread is nightwatchman at the school, Sarah Allen, now Mrs. Hendricks, Cora Gates, now Mrs. Sun, Mildred Harvey, now Mrs. Perkins, Mary Sun, now Mrs. Bread, and other girls, are helping to make better homes, for the training received in their school days.

On Christmas eve the employees of the school remembered Mr. and Mrs. Alexander with a gift of a set of solid silver knives and forks as an expression of the high esteem and appreciation which they felt for their worthy superintendent and his wife.

Assistant Superintendent Larimer received from the employees a fine Morris's rocker as a token of their kindly regard and appreciation of him.

On Christmas eve the children of the school assembled in the chapel, which was beautiful in its decorations of evergreen, mistletoe and holly, to behold a fine cedar Christmas tree, laden with presents and to spare, which were distributed to them by a genuine Santa Claus who appeared just in the nick of time. It was a most delightful evening, not only for the children but also for the employees who had labored so faithfully to bring about this good time.

Mr. Montgomery is known at the school as "William Tell," since he has become so expert a marksman that he can shoot between two men a hairsbreadth apart and never touch them, while he never fails to hit the dog in the distance, the number [of dogs] he has slain now reaching somewhere in the sixties.

A fine brick barn accomodating twenty horses and about the same number of cows, with room for calves, storing hay and machinery, is being built at a cost of $2,000. The Indians are making the brick.

The Indian farms about Sacaton and Santan are looking fine, the rain which ushered in the new year having given them just the irrigation needed.

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PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

—*Ogiala Light.*

The position of shoemaker is still vacant, Mr. Sam Deon having resigned the first of the month.

The irrigation ditch has afforded us a fine skatiug pond, a much needed recreation for the children during the winter.

Dr. D. N. McCluer and family of the Pierre boarding school arrived here the first of the month.

Chief Red Cloud, head of the Sioux nation, has made application for an allotment of land on the Pine Ridge reservation. He will receive 640 acres on White Clay creek, near the agency. The Government policy of allotment has been opposed by many of the Indians, including Red Cloud. The example of the old chief is expected to have a strong influence not only over the Sioux but over other northwestern tribes.

Issue Clerk Shields has accepted a transfer and promotion to the position of disciplinarian at Chilocco school. He leaves here on Jan. 1st with best wishes from his many friends.

Rev. W. J. Cleveland, who has been missionary among the Indians for 32 years, was the recipient of a beautiful beaded purse containing 32 silver dollars, a Christmas gift from the Indians of this reservation.

* * *

CHEMAWA, OREGON.

—*American.*

The girls had a very pleasant Sunday looking for mistletoe.

The football boys all have new uniforms which they are to wear when they go to Astoria.

Ben Hur is an orderly cat, but he got the worst of it for getting in the chicken yard early Thursday morning.

The school was visited Thursday by Hon. Edwin Eells and wife. Mr. Eells is an old Indian worker and a warm friend of Superintendent Chalcraft. While here he made a short address to the student body which was much enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Eells left Friday morning for the North.

* * *

Mr. C. A. Peairs, agricultural teacher at Chilocco arrived Saturday to visit his brother, Superintendent Peairs.—*Haskell Leader.*

Bulletin of Crops, Ranges and Stock.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
ARIZONA SECTION,
CLIMATE AND CROP SERVICE,
WEATHER BUREAU.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 31, 1904.

During December the weather was generally favorable for agricultural and stock interests. Light rains fell over the territory in the early and latter parts of the month, but with the exception of the southeastern counties there was a deficiency of precipitation. The last few days of the month were cold; frosts occurred in southern counties, and in the eastern and northern counties there was some snow on the mountains.

The crop conditions are normal in the southern and central sections of the territory In the southwestern section alfalfa and other seasonal crops made good growth until the cold days near the end of the month checked plant development. In the northern section very little planting has been done on account of the dry weather, and all seeded crops are dormant. In Cochise, Graham, Maricopa and Pima counties grain and garden truck are growing nicely. Plowing and seeding are still in progress in the southern section, and the soil is in fine condition for spring crops. In Maricopa county marketing of citrus fruits continues; the yield of oranges and pomelos is above the average and the quality is excellent.

The ranges are generally well supplied with feed. Ranges and stock are in fair to good condition in Apache, Coconino and Santa Cruz counties, and very good condition in Cochise, Gila, Graham, Yavapai and Yuma counties. In some parts of Maricopa county pasturage is somewhat limited, but is sufficient for present needs, while in other sections it is abundant.

The water supply is more plentiful for irrigation and stock purposes, except in the northern section of the territory where water for stock is scarce. In Coconino county cattle are driven long distances for water. In Graham county the precipitation for the month amounted to about two inches, being very helpful to stock interests.

Stock of all kinds are generally in good condition. Range cattle are doing well; ranges in central and southern counties are sufficiently supplied with feed and water; and even in the few northern localities where scarcity of water continues, feed is plentiful and cattle are doing well. In some parts of Apache and Navajo counties the range is better than it has been for the past several years.

H. K. HOLCOMB,
Temporarily in charge.

Proposals for Water System.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1904.

Sealed proposals endorsed, "Proposals for Water System, Phoenix School, Ariz.," and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Indian Office until 2.00 o'clock P. M. of

Saturday, January 28, 1905.

for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required to construct and complete a water system at the Phoenix School, Ariz., in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at this office, the offices of the "Builder and Contractor," Los Angeles, Cal.; the "Arizona Republican," Phoenix, Ariz.; the "Chronicle," San Francisco, Cal.; the Builders and Traders' Exchanges at Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; the Northwestern Manufacturers' Association, St. Paul, Minn.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at 23 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.; 602 South Seventh St.; St. Louis, Mo.; 815 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.; 265 South Canal St.; Chicago, Ill.; 119 Wooster St., New York City; and at the school. For further information, apply to Charles W. Goodman, Superintendent, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. C. TONNER,
Acting Commissioner.

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School

25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Miss Glase spent part of the holidays at Los Angeles.

Mr. Miller returned Monday morning from Mayer bringing one new pupil with him.

The schoolroom work was begun again Tuesday morning after a ten days' vacation.

Miss Cox of Tempe spent a portion of the holiday season with her mother at the school.

Assistant Superintendent Robert Larimer of Sacaton was reported to be at the school Wednesday morning.

The cottages occupied by Mr. Mathews and Mr. Smith have received coats of paint at the hands of the painters during holiday week.

Rev. Clarence H. Ellis, missionary at Gila Crossing, will address the afternoon services at the chapel on Sunday, January 15.

The California football team was again decisively defeated by the Arizona boys last Monday morning. The score was seventeen to nothing.

A number of boys from the large boys' home ushered in the new year with several vocal selections, accompanied by the violin and guitar.

Mr. Donofrio, the Phoenix confectioner, agreeably surprised the employees New Year's morning by presenting each with a box of his fine confectionery.

The *Oglala Light* for December is well illustrated. Besides various good pictures of Pine Ridge school there is a double page cut of Pine Ridge agency.

Mrs. C. C. Manning of Fort Defiance arrived Friday morning with a fine party of thirteen Navaho boys. Judge Many Horses is also a welcome visitor.

The school line of boys marched with a prouder and firmer step last Tuesday, for every boy in the long line was fitted out with a brand new suit of clothes.

Norman W. Burgher is serving as assistant dairyman in place of Thomas Elliott, who resigned and returned to his home in Texas on account of the poor health of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage on New Year's day. The NATIVE AMERICAN joins with their friends in wishing them many happy returns of the day.

It is reported that the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indian tribes have paid their lawyers $750,000 for unearthing land frauds. This is said to be the largest fee for legal services ever paid in the west. —*Week's Current.*

Principal A. H. McClure of Nogales school was president of the Arizona teachers' assocaition which meet at Flagstaff last week, Miss Mary E. Post, the secretary, has taught in the public schools of Yuma for thirty-two years.

The January number of the *National Magazine* contains an article by Charles Arthur Vanderveer, secretary of the Phoenix and Maricopa county board of trade, describing at length the new Tonto reservoir now in course of construction and the benefits it will give to the Salt River valley. The article is accompanied by several views of the public buildings of Phoenix.

The session [of the Territorial Teachers association] closed this morning with the reports of the committees and the election of officers for the ensuing year. K. C. Babcock, president of the University of Arizona, was elected president; E. G. Alexander, of Phoenix, secretary, and E. C. Bunch, of Glendale, treasurer, and J. B. Jolly, of Prescott, acting vice-presi-

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dent. In addition, every county superintendent was made a vice-president. The next place of meeting will be Prescott.—*Coconino Sun.*

Reception for Mr. and Mrs. Duclos.

The employees were very beautifully entertained by Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman at their residence Thursday evening at a reception given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Duclos.

While the guests were gathering, the band stood outside, near the parlor windows, and played a number of choice selections, under the direction of Mr. Schaffner, furnishing a happy prelude for the evening's entertainment.

Parlor games of various kinds were enjoyed, and instrumental music was furnished by Mrs. Grinstead and Miss Mathews at the piano, and Mr. Schaffner on the cornet with accompaniment played by Mr. Duclos. The refreshment table in the dining room was presided over by Mrs. Hoffman and Miss Shannon Mrs. McCormack dispensing lemonade from a punch bowl in the back parlor.

The affair was one of the most enjoyable social functions given at the school in many months, Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman entertaining their guests with their usual characteristic hospitality which always makes their home so attractive to their friends.

Mrs. Duclos, formerly Miss Spiers, was married at her home at Los Angeles on the twenty-second of last month, to Mr. A. F. Duclos, superintendent of industries at this school. The employees were given an opportunity, last evening, of meeting her and extending their cordial welcome with their hearty good wishes and congratulations to both Mr. and Mrs. Duclos.

That the school people are to be congratulated upon having Mrs. Duclos become a member of their social circle, is the verdict of all who were present last evening.

Class Room Notes

I got a knife for Christmas present.—A. C.

We are all very glad to see our friend Annis Mills back at school again.—J.C.

I was at my home last week. I saw the Pima Indians working hard sowing wheat.

We are glad Miss Harvey is taking her two day's vacation among her friends at Sacaton.—

Some of us boys had a fine time yesterday rounding up the jack rabbits out on desert.—G. S.

The officers of both battalions enjoyed a nice party Monday evening at the girls' home.—H. D.

Messrs. Francis Perry, Jacob Roberts and Daniel Enas, all of Sacaton, were visitors here last Sunday.—M.H.

Yesterday evening all the companies got school suits from the tailor shop and this morning they look very nice.—E. L. N.

Last week we visited the Maricopa. We missed the best entertainment very much but we enjoyed our little vacation. —L.V.

The Senior boys received for Xmas presents very pretty neckties from their teacher, Miss Harvey, for which they all thank her.

The Arizona team played against the California team on New Year's morning. The score was seventeen to nothing in favor of Arizona.—M. A.

I am very glad to say that I had a very good time all last week. I guess you all had the same. I am glad to say that we have a new dairyman.—J. G. J.

I am very glad because we are back at school again and I am going to try my best, for we have been out of school for one week for our holidays and we all have enjoyed ourselves.—E. B. S.

The Fort McDowell football team met the Salt River reservation team yesterday and were defeated by a score of 10

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to 0. Salt River boys won on their own grounds.—O. C.

The Gila Crossing Indians had two big feasts on Christmas and two on New Year's. They are now working very hard planting wheat.—J.K.

The girls and boys appreciated what was done for them during the holidays, for it's not very often that everybody has a chance to go to the parties.—H.J.

Last week some gypsies were camped near the canal, and the girls were allowed to go over and see them. A number of the girls had their fortunes told.—J.M.

We all enjoyed ourselves very much during holiday week. We are going to try to enjoy our lessons and our work as much as we do our socials and good times.—K.M.L.

The pupils feel very grateful to the employees for the receptions which they gave during holiday week and for the things which they did to make us happy on Christmas.—A.M.

The boys had done better work that morning than they every did before. "It is because they have on nice, black clothes," Miss Stocker said. It made them smile when she said it.—L. T. M.

Saturday afternoon the industrial cottage girls invited their teachers to their dinner and we all enjoyed it, for we had nice things to eat. The guests were Miss Stocker, Miss Noland, Miss Glase, and Miss Beaver. But we were all very sorry because Miss Beaver and Miss Glase couldn't come, because they went away. —M. W.

The members of the Senior class held a class meeting Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905. The president presided over the meeting, which was for the purpose of electing a vice president, secretary and historian. The following were elected: Robert Lewis, vice president; Helen Jackson, secretary; Lillian Johns, historian. They were then asked to say a few words to the class, which they did.—Helen Jackson, sec'y.

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume VI. *PHŒNIX, ARIZONA, JANUARY 14, 1905.* *Number 2.*

Education in the Philippines.

At the twenty-second annual session of the Mohonk Conference of friends of the Indian and other dependent peoples, held at Lake Mohonk last October. Mr. E. B. Bryan, professor in the University of Indiana, lately returned from the Philippines, where he succeeded Dr. Fred W. Atkinson as superintendent of education, spoke on the subject, "Education in the Philippines," as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am to speak to you for a little while this evening upon the educational work of the American government among about eight millions of people who live in an archipelago whose landed area is equivalent to the combined areas of Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Of these not quite eight millions of people, six and a half million, or a few more, are Christian Filipinos; and a million and a half, or a few less, are non-Christian Filipinos, and belong mainly to the three comparatively wild tribes known as the Igorrotes, the Moros and the Negritos.

The work of the American government has been for the most part, and indeed almost entirely, among the Christian Filipinos. I wish to invite your attention for a moment to the vast difference between the Christian Filipinos, or the Philippine people as a people, and the comparatively wild tribes, the Moros, the Negritos, and the Igorrotes. I have been pained to know that the educational people of the United States who have gone to the Exposition at St. Louis have so often given what time they had for the Philippine exhibit to the Igorrote dancers, and have failed to see the educational exhibit, and so have gone away from that Exposition with a greater misconception of the Filipinos as a people than they had when they went there.

The six and a half million Christian Filipinos, ninety-five per cent. or ninety-eight per cent. of whom belong to one church, are as different from these wild tribes as are members of this Conference different from the wild people that were found here hundreds of years ago, and in whom this Conference is so greatly and so wisely concerned. These Christian Filipinos are an appreciative people, they are an alert people, they are a bright people, they are a polite people. The one hundred Filipino students who are studying in this country put to shame daily many American professors because of their fine politeness, and because of their ability they embarrass daily the students who sit in the class room with them.

So much then for the Christian people in the Philippine Islands. Many of them are poor, many of them are densely ignorant; but they are all polite, they are all more or less gentle under normal conditions, they are very appreciative, I have found.

July 4, 1901, formal civil government was established in the Philippines, and the President of the Taft Commission, Mr. Taft, our Secretary of War, was inaugurated as the first civil governor. But months before formal civil government had been established in the islands the wise step of appointing a General Superintendent of Education in the Philippines was taken. This point should not be forgotten. Dr. Atkinson of Massachusetts was called to that position, and he organized the Bureau of Education practically as it stands today.

After the appointment of Dr. Atkinson he called to his assistance a thousand young men and young women from the United States, to serve in the capacity of local superintendents and teachers. Now there have been many criticisms of these teachers in the American press. I believe I owe it to them to say to you that the thousand teachers and superintendents that were called to the Philippine Islands in 1901 were this class of people—if you were to leave this Conference and go in any direction over any road and select the first thousand teachers that you met, you would not have a thousand

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teachers who would excel the thousand teachers that were called to the Philippines in 1901, in training, in scholarship, and in professional zeal and enthusiasm.

As the Bureau stands today there are thirty-five local superintendents, and if you were to leave this Conference and go out over any road in any direction and select the first thirty-five superintendents you met—county superintendents, town or city—you would not have thirty-five school men who would mean more to the educational world than thirty-five local superintendents in the Philippine Islands today. No one will deny that mistakes have been made, but no one who is acquainted with the facts will deny that I have spoken the truth.

In the public day schools there are 200,000 boys and girls, and in the public night schools about 10,000 boys and girls, young men and young women, old men and old women—I think they range from six to sixty years of age. There are in the provincial high schools, of which there are about thirty, 20,000 young men and young women studying; most of them are preparing for teachers in public schools. There is in the city of Manila an insular normal school for teachers, and an insular trade school to teach the industrial arts. In this trade school there is an attendance of about 500, while in the normal school there is an enrollment of 600. There is in the same city a nautical school with an enrollment of 200 young men.

Now all of this educational work is carried on by about 900 American teachers and 3,000 native teachers, all of them giving instruction in the English language as the medium of instruction. My time is too short to enumerate the wise things which were done at the beginning which have stood the test of time in the educational work of the islands, but one of the wisest things that was done was the requirement that all instruction should be given in the English language.

A great many people have said to me: "Would not it have been wiser if teachers had been selected to teach in the Spanish language?" Not at all, because only a very small percentage of the Filipino people could understand the Spanish language. "Well," they say, "would it not have been well to teach some in the Spanish language?" Not at all, because the Filipino people will pick up a language quicker than the American teachers could pick up the Spanish language. They are a childlike people, and we know very well that the time when a man gets his mother tongue is in his childhood. Psychologists say it is due to suggestion and imitation. In a few months Filipinos can recite in the English language, and after three and a half years of this work in the schools more Filipino people can talk the English language than were able to speak the Spanish language after a Spanish occupation of more than three centuries. Three hundred thousand people, it is estimated in the Philippine archipelago today, are able to converse more or less intelligently in the English language.

I was speaking with a friend two weeks ago who had just come from the Philippine Islands, and who is in the Bureau of Education, a gentleman whom many of you know, and he estimates that not less then 300,000 people would be able to converse intelligently with a traveller through the archipelago.

In what respects do these people excel, if in any? They excel in all work that is based upon memory or imitation. That is to say, they excel in such work as music, in picking up the rudiments of a language, in the rudiments of art work, drawing, mechanics, etc. They are not equal, in my judgment, to the American children in those lines of school work that are based upon reasoning, upon consecutive, logical thinking.

All questions of government are more or less personal questions, and especially is this true in the government of a childlike people. In our public schools all over this country it is not so much the question of having a teacher as it is the question of the right kind of teacher, of personal government, of personal management. Now this question is large in the government of the Filipino people, and the question is this: How long can such men as Taft, and other men whose names might be mentioned, be kept there?

I must close by saying that we have at the head of the educational work in the Philippine Islands two men who are peculiarly adapted to carry on that work. Dr. David P. Barrows, an alumnus of the University of California, who took his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago, a scholarly gentlemen, a man who knows more about the Filipino people, probably, than any other American, is the General Superintendent of Education. He served for a term as city superintendent of Manila and as Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology. He knows more about the needs of this people, because he has gone into more towns than almost any American alive. As Secretary of Public Instruction we have General James F. Smith, a man who served as brigadier-general in the Philippines, who afterward served as collector of customs in the port of Manila, and as a member of the Supreme Court. He is a member of the church which represents the church fellowship of probably ninety-eight per cent of

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all the people in the archipelego, he knows this people, he sympathizes with them, and he believes in them as a childlike people. This is the kind of leadership we have in the educational work in the Philippine Islands today.

Now personally, that is, selfishly, I do not care what the American government does for these people, or does with them. By that I mean that I have no political or religious or social prejudice to overcome. I care only that what we shall do for them educationally shall be right. To be weak, to be sentimental, to be indifferent, it occurs to me is criminal. On the other hand, to be rash, to be selfish, to be egotistical as a people is not only criminal but suicidal. The American people have a rare chance to fail in this educational task which they have assumed. On the other hand, they have a rare opportunity to demonstrate to the world that they are wise enough, and brave enough, and good enough, that they have faith enough, to deliver a blow that will tell for God and native land.

Crafty Pit River Indians.

"Have you ever heard how a treaty between the Modoc and Pit River Indians, way out in eastern Oregon, was nullified?" asked M. T. Rogers, while discussing frontier and early day experiences. "The two tribes were at constant warfare with each other long years ago, and the fortunes of the war varied. Some seasons victory would be with the Pit Rivers and at other times their hereditary enemies, the Modoc, would subjugate them. Upon one occasion the Modoc managed to capture the entire band through some strategy, and when they counted noses it was found that captors and captured were about equal in number.

"When the necessary guards were supplied to keep the prisoners from escaping it was found that there were not enough Modoc left to do the hunting or go on the warpath.

"Finally a council was held and the chiefs reached an agreement for a treaty of peace between the two tribes. The condition of the treaty was that the Pit River Indians were never again to own horses, this being required because the Modoc could easily keep them under control without horses to do their marauding. The captured band returned to their hunting grounds and established villages, but were without horses for a number of years.

"Attracted by the excellent sheep range territory, ranchmen from northern California invaded the Pit River country and brought with them large herds of ponies to be used in rounding up. The Indians looked with longing upon the horses, and finally the ranchmen learned the band was without ponies. When the fall weather came and corrals were found necessary the ranchmen entered into an agreement for the services of the Indians to supply rails to fit up corrals. The Indians refused pay for the work done, but took ponies instead. They also refused to accept full pay, insisting upon owing the ranchmen a balance upon each pony secured, so that the title remained in the name of the whites.

The Modoc, learning that their enemies had been supplied with ponies in violation of the treaty, made a raid, but were informed that the ponies were not the property of the Pit River Indians, but belonged to the white men. Through these methods the ranchmen secured the use of valuable grazing ground for many years, and the Indians found a way of getting around the treaty.—Milwaukee *Sentinel.*

A little fellow four years of age went to a blacksmith's to see his father's horse shod, and was watching closely the work of shoeing. The blacksmith began to shave the horse's hoofs, and, thinking this was wrong, the little boy said, earnestly: "My pa don't want his horse made any smaller."—*Ex.*

The Arizona building at the World's Fair has been sold to a St. Louis merchant who will move it to his farm twelve miles east St Louis. It will be veneered with brick and retain the name Arizona.

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Good Indian While Alive.

Charles E. McChesney, United States Indian agent at Rosebud agency, who has control over a larger number of Sioux Indians than any other Indian agent in the country, has received the following unique letter from Hollow Horn Bear, a noted Brule Sioux chief, in reference to what he has accomplished since the United States government ceased issuing rations to able-bodied Indians and compelled them to work for a living during the summer months:

"In the month of January, 1901, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs speaks about the best interest for the Indians to do, and this I considered it, as he said that they must work at $1.25 a day in the place of the ration that is given to them, and to this I would like to let the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to know what good it has done to me.

"At the first year, I have bought a buggy with a top on, and a harness at $100; two gray horses at $80."

"In the second year, I lived in a log house 40 ft. long, and 18 ft. wide, 14 ft. height, and I have bought good floorings and lumber for roof, also I have bought 2 cows from the settlement, and good stove with boiler combination at $35."

"In the third year, I have bought a cupboard, dining table, a bedstead, and also a top buggy at $80, and this I have taken as a good advices toward the white people."

"From your United States friend and treatyman, HOLLOW HORN BEAR."

Up to a few years ago Hollow Horn Bear was one of the most turbulent Indians on the Rosebud reservation. On one occasion he was the ringleader in an attempt to force the agency authorities to pay a higher price to Indians for hauling government freight from Valentine, Neb., the nearest railroad point, to the agency. Under the leadership of Hollow Horn Bear the Indians who were engaged in transporting freight virtually went upon a strike and threatened to kill the Indian agent and his subordinates and burn all the agency buildings if their demands were not complied with.

By the most energetic sort of work the insurrection was put down without the necessity of summoning United States troops to the scene.—Sioux City *Journal.*

The School Teacher's Creed.

I believe in boys and girls, the men and women of a great to-morrow and that the schools were established and are maintained for them.

I believe that whatsoever the boy soweth the man shall reap.

I believe in the curse of ignorance, in the efficacy of schools, in the dignity of teaching, and in the joy of serving others.

I believe in wisdom as revealed in human lives as well as in the pages of a printed book; in lessons taught, not so much by precept as by example; in ability to work with the hands as well as to think with the head; in everything that makes life large and lovely.

I believe in beauty in the schoolroom, in beautiful school environment, and in beauty of daily life.

I believe in laughter, in love, in faith, and in all ideals and distant hopes that lure us on.

I believe that every hour of every day we receive a just reward for all we are and all we do.

I believe in the present and its opportunities, and in the divine joy of living.

I believe in Christ the risen Saviour, and in the life everlasting. Amen.

EDWIN OSGOOD GROVER.

A Small Philosopher.

Little George is an embryonic philosopher. He said the other day at table, "Now, when I sit in my chair my feet won't touch the floor, but when I walk around they touch the floor just as well as anybody's.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

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Battalion and Company Officers.

Following is the roster of officers now in command of the two battalions at this school:

FIRST BATTALION.

Major, Edgar P. Grinstead.

STAFF.

Adjutant, Calistro Lugo.
Sergeant Major, Elario Salazar.
Color Sergeant, Arthur Naclineta.

BAND.

Drum Major, Manuel Eschief.
1st Corporal, Boyd Jackson.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Sylvester Flame.
1st Lieutenant, Fred Juan.
2d Lieutenant, Walter Eskenindel.
1st Sergeant, Kisto Pasis.
2d Sergeant, Francisco Pedro.
1st Corporal, Chester Johnny.
2d Corporal, Charles Honah Gonah.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Anthony Largo.
1st Lieutenant, Herbert Seeley.
2d Lieutenant, Harvey Drew.
1st Sergeant, Joshua Williams.
2d Sergeant, Louis Manuel.
1st Corporal, Charles Chimehueva
2d Corporal, Anseftis Armstrong.

COMPANY C.

Captain, Ottowell Doolittle.
1st Lieutenant, Jose Kalka.
2d Lieutenant, Arsenius Charlarko.
1st Sergeant, Wimmie Foster.
2d Sergeant, Daniel Johns.
1st Corporal, John G. Johnson.
2d Corporal, Antonio Breckenridge.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Hoke Smith.
1st Lieutenant, Ventura Rivera.
2d Lieutenant, Arthur Harris.
1st Sergeant, Marcus Carabajal.
2d Sergeant, James Allison.
1st Corporal, Roque Garcia.
2d Corporal, William Whitman.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Harry Sundust.
1st Lieutenant, Victor U. Brown.
2d Lieutenant, Rob Roy.
1st Sergeant, Hiram Valenzuela.
2d Sergeant, George Burke.
1st Corporal, Willie Owhalla.
2d Corporal, Carl Lowe.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Thomas Honanie.
1st Lieutenant, Frank Toska.
2d Sergeant, Fernando Rodriguez.
1st Corporal, Leonard Vavages.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Elmo Sunna.
1st Lieutenant, James Juan.
2d Sergeant, Joe Wolff.
1st Corporal, Ernesto Rodriguez.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major, G. H. Eldridge.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Love Collins.
1st Lietuenant, Lillian Johns.
2d Lieutenant, Marie Sahenti.
1st Sergeant, Nonnebah Tenneh.
2d Sergeant, Cecelia Loetz.
1st Corporal, Reba Lobie.
2d Corporal, Annie May Mollie.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Ataloya Whitman.
1st Lieutenant, Jennie Mills.
2d Lieutenant, Agnes Jeager.
1st Sergeant, Nora Gashoienim.
2d Sergeant, Anice Mills,
1st Corporal, Osie Mollie.
2d Corporal, Violet Vest.

COMPANY C.

Captain, Helen Jackson.
1st Lieutenant, Jessie Cochesnema.
2d Lieutenant, Mina Coochmoienim.
1st Sergeant, Lilly Secahonka.
2d Sergeant, Annie Mollie.
1st Corporal, Annie Lewis.
2d Corporal, Yosick Milde.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Alma Mollie.
1st Lieutenant, Claudia Childers.
2d Lieutenant, Ruth Cleveland.
1st Sergeant, Lottie Philips.
2d Sergeant Laura Noble.
1st Corporal, Madge Watkins.
2d Corporal, Fanny Joseph.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Amelia Underville.
1st Lieutenant, Irme Scoffer.
2d Lieutenant, Sava Mecha.
1st Sergeant, Sarah Velenzuela.
2d Sergeant, Lucia Williams.
1st Corporal, Laura Key.
2d Corporal, Minnie Konn.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Mollie Osif.
1st Lieutenant, Lizzie Shields.
2d Lieutenant, Eloise Osick.
1st Sergeant, Jessie Merrill.
2d Sergeant, Susana Jose.
1st Corporal, Mida Enas.
2d Corporal, Emma Grant.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Lulu Johns.
1st Lieutenant, Effie Duncan.
2d Lieutenant, Dottie Webber.
1st Sergeant, Lucy Mollie.
2d Sergeant, Florence Anton.
1st Corporal, Sava Yalde.
2d Corporal, Josepha Gomez.

"Why, Willie," said mamma, "you're pulling your cat's tail."

"Mamma, I ain't pulling her tail; I'm only holding it, and she's doing the pulling."—*The Little Chronicle.*

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHŒNIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School

25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

T. W. Coker, blacksmith at Chilocco, has resigned.

Mr. Swartzlander is at San Carlos on school business.

There was an unusually large attendance at the band concert last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Ferguson is on duty again after being confined to his home for a few days by sickness.

Supt. C. J. Crandall of Santa Fe is on his way to Washington with a delegation of Pueblo Indians.

Snow was visible on Four Peaks, sixty miles to the northeast, yesterday morning, for the first time this season.

Judge Many Horses left for his home in the Navaho country on Thursday morning, after a several days' visit at the school.

Mails from both the east and west have been delayed quite frequently this week by the heavy rains and consequent washouts.

Supt. T. G. Lemmon left Grand Junction on Jan. 6 for Keams Canon. Supervisor Sam B. Davis takes charge until the arrival of Supt. C. A. Burton.

Chief Red Cloud of the Oglala Sioux has finally decided to take an allotment on the Pine Ridge reservation and the members of the tribe will probably also now make selections of land.

Inspector of Irrigation W. H. Code, with Mrs. Code, is at the school this week. He was on his way to Sacaton but was not able to cross the Gila, either overland or by way of the railroad.

A coal wagon has been made in the school shops for use in the boiler house in carrying fuel from the coal bunkers to the fires. It will keep the coal off the floor of the boiler room and be a great aid in keeping the place clean.

Supervisor Charles writes from Grand Junction that he is slowly recovering from his lameness, the result of an accident while here. He is now walking without a crutch or a cane.

Our Mr. Friedman, now supervisor of industrial training in the island of Cebu, P. I., has a copiously illustrated article in the *Southern Workman* on teaching farming in the Philippines.

The railroad tie-up occasioned by the floods has delayed the shipments of coal for the school, consequently the engineers have been compelled to use wood fuel for several days this week.

Supervisor C. H. Dickson arrived Friday morning from the Navaho country, looking bronzed and hearty. He was on his way to Yuma, but was recalled by wire to take charge of the Southern Ute Agency.

The new year has started in well for Arizona, in the matter of rainfall, at least. Within the past week more than three inches of rain have fallen in the Salt River valley and nearly as much in other sections. Its value to the Territory is estimated at many thousands of dollars.

Class Room Notes

The sewing-room girls are now making Co. B's work dresses.—A. M. M.

Sava Meecha, one of the morning work girls at the Industrial cottage, made some butter yesterday morning.

When I see it rain it makes me think of dear home; but if it would only snow it would be more like home.—J. V. S.

We Navaho children were glad to see Mrs. C. C. Manning, and Chief Many Horses, also the party of children that they brought with them.—R. C.

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Last Friday evening Mr. Goodman read to us from Booker T. Washington, which is a very interesting book and much enjoyed by all.—L. P.

Susie Merrill, who graduated at this school two years ago, will soon be married at her home in California. We all wish her a long and happy life.—J.M.

I think the Industrial cottage is a nice place for us to stay and learn how to cook, and so whenever we should have a house of our own there will be nothing hard for us to cook.—L. G,

We have been reading about civilized people and barbarous people in our reader. It says that savage people do everything for themselves. But civilized people help others. —J. K. E.

Physicians now say that those who sleep with their mouths shut are the ones who have good health. So when you awake in the night and find your mouth open don't forget to shut it.—A. B.

Francis E. Clark, a member of the Phoenix Indian school who graduated in 1903, went over to Los Angeles on business, with his wife. They are getting along pretty well. Their baby has only two teeth.—R. T.

Some time ago our teacher told us what "O. K." means. She said that it meant "All Correct." But a long time ago one of our Presidents happened to be a poor speller so he used to write "All Correct" in this form, "Oll Korrect," and afterwards shortened it to "O. K."—A. B.

Band Concert Program.

At the band concert to be given tomorrow afternoon by the Indian school band the following program will be rendered:

1. March, "Undercurrent".....Floyd.
2. Selection, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home".....Edwards.
3. Indian Dance Characteristique, "Navaho".....Van Alstyne.
4. Selection, "Erminie".....Jakobowskis.
5. "My Old Kentucky Home," Cornet solo, Salvador Milanese....Arr. by Schaffner.
6. (a) "Agnus Dei," (b) "O, Salutaris".....Arr. by Paul-de-Ville.

C. H. SCHAFFNER, Band Leader.

From Other Schools

FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.

—*Review.*

The industrial departments moved into their new quarters this week. They are now in possession of as fine rooms as anybody could desire for the industrial work. The show room in the harness shop is a beautiful one, 32 x 6 feet with glass front. It will not be long until it will be well filled with the product of this department.

Supervisor Wright is still ill at his home in Madison, Wis., and unable to finish his report on the affairs at Winnebago which he lately investigated.

By the order of the President, the Secretary of the Interior has been instructed to purchase an elegant gold watch and present it to Chief Red Cloud as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the administration.

* * *

MOQUI TRAINING SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

—*Correspondence.*

The employees of the Moqui reservation, desiring to pay a tribute of respect to Mr. Charles E. Burton, their departing superintendent, circulated a subscription list among themselves. They all responded liberally and in a short time a sufficient sum was secured to purchase a silver bread and fruit dish. On Saturday night, Dec. 24th, the employees met in an informal reception in the parlor of the Moqui Training school and Mr. Peter Staufer, the employee longest in the service at Keams Canyon, made the presentation. Mr. Staufer's short talk was full of the deep feeling of emotion that vibrated in the bosom of each one present, and before he had finished his remarks there was not a dry eye in the audience. All joined him in wishing Mr. Burton even greater success in his new field of labor than he has had on the Moqui reservation.

Mr. Burton responded in tones equally as emotional, and in a short talk recounted the success of the school on the Moqui reservation for the last 5½ years, not failing to give all the employees due credit for their cooperation in the success of the different schools.

The remainder of the evening was spent in playing games and in social conversation, in which all heartily engaged.

In losing Mr. Burton from our field of labor we feel we not only lose a good superintendent but a kind and genial friend.

FRANK S. THOMAS,
Principal Teacher, Moqui Training School.

WANTED—INDIAN BASEBALL PLAYERS for ninth annual tour of Nebraska Indian Baseball Team. I can use only the very fastest players, who must be good batters and absolutely sober and reliable. Last season we won 150 out of 175 played, and at one time won 42 games straight. If you can hold your own with this kind of a team, and are free to hire out, address GUY W. GREEN,
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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

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ARIZONA.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The report of the governor, Alexander O. Brodie, presents in an interesting way valuable information covering the affairs of the Territory and its varied industries. Arizona has an area of 113,000 square miles, its extreme breadth being 335 miles and its extreme length from north to south 390 miles.

There has been considerable increase in the population of the Territory during the past year, noticeably so in the mining districts. The total population is now estimated to be between 165,000 and 170,000. Arizona was organized as a Territory February 24, 1863. The population in 1870 was 9,658; during the ten years from 1870 to 1880 it increased 30,782, or 318.7 per cent, making a population at that time of 40,440. In 1890 the population was 59,620, an increase during the decade of 19,180, or 47.4 per cent. In 1900 the census gave the Territory a population of 122,212.

The surface of the Territory consists of elevated table-lands intersected by mountains and interspersed by valleys, many of which are of vast extent; these are exceedingly fertile, and when brought under cultivation will give marvelous returns in grain, fruits, and other products of the soil.

Mining, agriculture, and stock raising are the chief industries in the Territory. During the past year there has been marvelous advancement in mining operations, the production of copper being greater than in any previous year. Agriculture, however, has not advanced much, owing to the scarcity of water in the streams, caused by light snowfall in winter and almost complete deprivation of rains. The livestock industry has suffered, perhaps more than any other, thousands of cattle having died during the latter months of the year.

Not only agriculture, but mining, stock raising, and all other industries depend upon rain and snow for success. Water storage, therefore, is the only safe plan in the arid sections, and until dams are constructed and the flood waters stored the farmer can not feel assured of a full crop. In a great many places where irrigation is practiced, rainfall is sufficient to produce a yield of crops and the artificial irrigation is merely an assistance to bring out a full yield. The people of the Territory are deeply indebted to the government for the Tonto Dam, now under construction, and the Yuma project, also assured. The early completion of these structures, by means of which the flood waters will be saved, will bring prosperity to many deserving people.

The general health of the people of the Territory has been excellent; aside from a number of isolated cases of smallpox no illness of a general character has been reported. The Territorial board of health has been zealous in its efforts to prevent the spread of disease, and is reported to have been successful wherever cases have been found to exist.

The financial condition of Arizona is excellent. The floating indebtedness, which, at the close of the fiscal year 1903, was $92,341.90, has been paid and there was $20,848.85 remaining in the general fund at the close of the fiscal year 1904. The bonded indebtednes amounts to $1,010,972.43; during the year $10,154 of insane-asylum bonds with accrued interest were paid. There was received from all resources $829,922.27, including $177,762.54, the balance on hand June 30, 1903. There was disbursed $640,628.42, leaving $189,293.85 on hand June 30, deposited for safe-keeping in banks at different points in the Territory. Territorial warrants are paid in cash, a condition not previously existing since the formation of Arizona. This creditable showing is due to retrenchment in public expenditures, aided by revenue derived from incorporation business dispatched in the auditor's office. The total amount collected from this source from March 19, 1903, the date on which the law transferring incorpora-

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But we have done very little to make these people good neighbors. We have done a good deal, it seems to me, at times, to discourage the best class of neighbors from going in there.

The Indians have carried on constitutional government for a great many years; they have their own system of schools, and this should be said to their honor that they have been exceedingly liberal to their own schools.

The very first thing that the Cherokee did when they got to that country was to create fine boarding schools and a system of day schools. They are appropriating every year up to the present time in the neighborhood of half a million dollars in the Five Tribes to carry on their educational work. But no provision was ever made for the white people who were living amongst them until some five years ago, when the Curtis Act made it possible for the people residing in the incorporated towns to educate the children there. But for the immense number of people in the rural districts, the people who had been the neighbors and the friends of the Indian, the people who have not been in large numbers mere grafters, but who have gone in there to build up that country and have been doing it quietly and persistently, these people have had absolutely no legal way in which they could tax themselves to get school privileges for their children.

Now I know that there are some who have taken the view that if you do anything for the white person in that country, why, you are taking it away from the Indians. I just wish to point out tonight that the condition of the Indian in the next few years will depend, not upon what Congress can do, not upon what you here thousands of miles away can do, but upon what their next-door neighbors can do. And we have been making it inevitable that these people should belong to the most ignorant, degraded, and shiftless class. We have been doing that by denying them the possibility of getting schools for their children.

Now we are confronted with another condition that seems to make the situation appalling. The recent treaties made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, the Dawes Commission, provided for the winding up of all territorial affairs by March 4, 1906, and as was so clearly pointed out this morning, that means the wiping out of all tribal institutions, so that there will be under the existing arrangements no schools after the next sixteen months, no money to support schools, none of this Indian money that has been used, and no buildings available for that purpose, because the individual members of the Tribes will have the right to demand the division of the property, the division of the money, and there will be nothing left for the child.

Now this is an exceedingly important and exceedingly pressing issue, for if anything is to be done about it, it must be done soon. If the Indian schools are abolished before there is a state school system to take its place—and no one sees any possibility of any state school system being ready in sixteen months, when we don't yet know whether we are going to be one state or twins—the possibility along that line is not visible.

We have before us, then, this condition—the Indians are to come to the end of their school system; a state school system some time in the future will be established; the white people who have lived and who will live in that country, who are crowding into it by thousands and hundreds of thousands, the white people will create a school system. Undoubtedly they will be handicapped in doing this by the fact that a great deal of the land will still be in possession of the Indians; the land that the Indian holds on to will be exempt from taxation, and the white man in starting his school in the various districts will be confronted with the condition of an exceptionally limited area of land subject to taxation. He will naturally say, "We have got our own children to educate, and there are the Indians paying no taxes and dependent upon us for education."

We have no right to leave these people in this condition. We ought to demand that something shall be done so that we shall be assured that educational work shall be carried on adequately until it can be handed over to a regular state system.

A little has been done during the past year in this direction. An effort was made during the last session of Congress to have an appropriation put into the Indian appropriation bill of $100,000 to be spent upon so enlarging the Indian school system that it could be made available in certain cases for white children. That appropriation was made, and that money is being so used. Last month the schools opened under this new arrangement, and I have seen the first ten reports that have come in. These reports show that three-quarters of the children in the schools applying for aid are white children, and one-quarter Indians. It also shows this, that half the schools where such aid was applied for the Indian attendance was so small that it could not affect an Indian school at all; it gave them the possibility of a school, and it gave them the possibility of being educated side by side with their little white fellow-citizens.

What we want to do at the present day is to

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definitely establish the status of the Indian in that country as the fellow-citizens of the whites. If we do not do this, if we do not take this school system and develop it and hold it until the state is ready to take it and carry on the work, if we let it droop and die, and if the state has to create a new system, the Indian has lost his standing. We can give it to him now, and having once given him that standing in the schools it will be very hard to rob him of it in the future.

There are a great many people in the Indian Territory who are irritated at the conditions, which they feel unfavorable to them. We can do something to relieve these conditions. Surely it is a part of statesmanship today to create and foster the very best feelings between these Indians and their white neighbors. Surely it will not hurt this government if there is a little expenditure, and if a little of the benefit of that expenditure shall go to provide schools for white children whose parents have been denied the common American right of taxing themselves to educate their children. It is not that these people are unwilling to do this thing, it is that we have made them legally unable to do it. That ability ought to be given them as quickly as possible, and the grant made last year ought to be made again this year, and made very much larger, and it ought to be made in such a way that it will insure the carrying on of the existing schools of the Indians until the time when state authority is ready to take them up and carry on the work without interruption.

I went to that country in 1884, and I have been there most of the time since, and I have seen Indians side by side going through school and through college with their white neighbors and doing well. The Indian can take his place in that state, and he ought to be acknowledged the peer of any citizen in that state. One of the best ways in which we can take a step in that direction is by seeing that the existing school system is not lost, but that provision is made for carrying it on in the interim which there must be between the closing of tribal governments and the commencement of a state government.

We make this plea. We are a sovereign people. A long time ago there was a lesson in kingliness given to a young king by a very wise mother—a lesson that we need to learn: "Open thy mouth," she said, "for the dumb, and plead the cause of those ready to perish." Surely most pathetically this describes our Indian fellow-citizens,—ready to pass away, pathetically dumb as far as speaking in their own interests and for themselves is concerned. We want to do this last measure, not of charity, but of simple justice, to them. We want to take the steps to bring them as far as it may be possible into a gradual and kindly relationship with their fellow-citizens, and I don't believe that there is any better place to do that than in the American common schools.

In the *Christian Herald* is published a number of letters from eminent men, in answer to the question: "What, in your opinion, is the most desirable thing to be hoped for by the American people during the four years of President Roosevelt's administration?"

W. J. Bryan desires special privileges to none; J. G. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives, the completion of the Panama canal, and economy of governmental expenditures. International arbitration is hoped for by Wm. P. Frye, president of the Senate, former Ambassador John W. Foster, President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve university, Senator S. M. Cullom and President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance company. Integrity in public service and greater respect for law are expected by Postmaster-General Robert D. Wynne and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, in the direction of universal peace favors a pan-American railroad from Hudson's Bay to Patagonia.

We quote also from three other well known men:

First, some action fundamental enough to be a real answer to the problem along the line of industrial reform, in putting an end to the lawlessness of capital.

Second, it is my earnest desire, shared by very many others, that during President Roosevelt's administration something may be done by this Government to recognize the liquor business as one of the greatest foes of the Republic. And I also think it is high time this Government went out of the business of getting revenue from the liquor business.—CHARLES M. SHELDON.

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I can ask nothing better than that the people be brought up to the political standards of the President, and that the same high ideals of honesty, hatred of "graft," respect for the rights of all, and God-fearing probity, may characterize the nation, so that even the suspicion of unjust and selfish deals and political corruption, which has sometimes made our cities a byword and a hissing, may never again attach to the fair name, "America."—FRANCIS E. CLARK, President and Founder of the U. S. C. E.

* * *

He was elected because the people believed in a square deal, and a square deal he will give us all around.—JACOB A. RIIS, Author and Philanthropist.

From Other Schools

RICE STATION SCHOOL, TALKLAI, ARIZONA. —*Correspondence.*

Supervisor Pringle spent a few days at this school recently.

Miss Nellie Louise White, former matron of the Truxton school, arrived a few days ago and has taken up her work as matron.

Owing to the heavy rains during the early part of January this school was cut off from mail, train, and telegraphic service for almost a week.

James Furlong has been transferred to Fort Defiance as additional farmer, and J. R. McClellan of Ohio is the new appointee of the Indian Office to succeed Mr. Furlong.

Mr. and Mrs. Ansley are making an extended visit with their daughter, Mrs. Perkins. Mr. Ansley has been appointed postmaster at the school.

Miss Charlotte Shultz, assistant matron here, and formerly matron at the San Carlos school, has resigned and gone to Carson, Nevada. Her position is filled temporarily by Mrs. E. D. Smith, wife of our engineer.

The large adobe building containing the children's and employees' dining hall and kitchens, laundry and bakery which was burned in December is to be replaced at once. The new building will be of stone and placed on the same foundation upon which the old one stood.

The loss of one of the principal buildings by fire early in December has in no manner decreased the attendance at the Rice Station school. Both the employees and pupils were compelled to seek new dining halls, the mess hall being temporarily located in the new hospital building, and the pupils are using one of the large dormitories in the girls' building.

The laundry was also moved to a small building near the engine house, and Mr. Cashen, the baker, was obliged to erect an adobe oven and shack near the girls' home, but he claims his boys bake the same good bread under the changed conditions as they did before the fire. There is no disputing the statement after a visitor spends a half hour with the Apache boys and girls in their dining hall.

The following is a complete list of the employees at the Rice Station Boarding school: Dr. J. S. Perkins, Supt.; Mrs. Florence Perkins, clerk; Miss Alice Kingcade, principal teacher; Misses Minnie Shiffbaur, Sallie Snow and Pearl McArthur, teachers; Miss Nellie Louise White, matron; Miss Margaret Nessel, girls' matron; Mrs. R. A. Smith, boys' matron; James C. Cashen, baker; Mrs. James Furlong, laundress; Miss Clara L. Decker, seamstress; Mrs. Maggie M. Carroll, cook; Si Lopolla Garcia, assistant cook; Miss Henry, nurse; Charles Picard, industrial teacher; R. A. Smith, engineer; Wm. R. Carroll, carpenter; J. R. McClellan, farmer; Melvin Sisto, blacksmith; Henry Hopkins, shoemaker; Manuel Victor, nightwatchman. s.

* * *

SAN CARLOS AGENCY AND SCHOOL, ARIZONA. —*Correspondence.*

R. O. Nestor, the additional farmer at this agency, has arrived. He was transferred from the educational division of the Indian Office at Washington.

A new porch has been erected in front of the employees' quarters at the school, and one is also in the course of construction around the carpenter shop.

Since the burning of the large building which contained dining hall and dormitories, the girls are occupying the boys' dormitory, and the boys are using a long tent for sleeping quarters. A temporary dining hall and kitchen of tents also helps in taking the place of the burned building. By making use of the tents immediately after the fire the school was able to carry its full enrollment.

Capt. Luther S. Kelly is putting in an artesian well at the pumping plant north of the school. The well has already reached a depth of 274 feet and the water reaches almost to the surface. The water supplied at this time of the year is sufficient, but with the completion of the new artesian well all fear as to a repetition of the water famine at this agency during the summer of 1903 will be dispelled.

The heavy rains lately caused many washouts on the railroad through here. The Gila

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river overflowed its banks and washed away 300 yards of the bridge which spans the river below San Carlos. A large force of men are repairing the damage done, while traffic is carried on by trains running to either side of the river and passengers and freight being transferred by boat.

The following is a complete list of the employees at San Carlos agency and school:

AGENCY.—Capt. Luther S. Kelly, agent; Frederick Rabinnovitz, clerk; Ralph H. Ross, physician; Wm. O. Harmon, engineer and sawyer; Robert Roy, blacksmith: Joseph Kuck, wheelwright; Perry McMurrin, farmer; R. O. Nestor, additional farmer; Moduc Wind, miller; Festus Pelone, harnessmaker.

SCHOOL.—Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, superintendent; Misses Margaret A. Bingham and Grace Fitzpatrick, teachers; Miss Lena Little, kindergartner; G. D. Seifers, industrial teacher; L. C. Nelson, disciplinarian; George W. Shank, carpenter; Miss Ruth A. Gibbs, matron; Miss Melissa B. Seifers, assistant matron; Miss Fannie G. Cook, seamstress; Miss Alberta Archias, laundress; Elton Cozee, shoe and harness maker. S.

* * *

FORT TOTTEN, NORTH DAKOTA.

—Correspondence.

Miss Viex, stenographer, visited in Morris, Minnesota, during the holidays.

Patrick Hamley and Norbert Lenoir went to Genoa Indian school as pupils a few weeks ago.

Our engineer, Mr. Twist, built himself an ice boat which was a complete success on the lake until the heavy fall of snow came.

Miss Laura Beashor, assistant matron, has returned from her month's vacation which she spent at her home in Osceola, Iowa. During her absence, Mrs. Stoecer, nurse, was detailed as boys' matron.

During the holiday week the school children, directed by Mrs. Davis and Mr. Bent, presented the cantata, "Santa's Guests," and they did splendidly. At the close of the week the employees under Mr. Robertson's direction gave a presentation of "Mrs. Wiggs of the cabbage patch."

The telephone line connecting the school with Devil's Lake, the old mission, the agency, and the Sisters' department of the school was badly needed, and since it has been put in operation it has been voted the great improvement at the school this year. Other improvements during the year were the placing of electric lights in the barn, and the installing of a large new boiler in the engine house. The steam heating plant will also be extended to the assembly hall soon.

The Fort Totten Indian school now has 355 pupils, which is the largest enrollment since the school began. Of this number, 235 are enrolled at the Fort, and the Grey Nuns' department of the school is filled with 120 Sioux boys and girls. The measles which prevailed at the Fort in early winter is now paying the Sisters' school a visit, but no serious results are expected. S.

* * *

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

—Citizen.

Supervisor F. M. Conser, who has been visiting the school for the past two weeks, went east on No. 8 last night. He has gone to visit the Kickapoo school in Kansas. He is reporting on some special matters in connection with this school.

Superintendent Allen went to San Felipe yesterday to look after some business in connection with that pueblo.

Mrs. Richards, who has been employed as teacher at San Felipe for two years, has resigned to go to the sick bed of her daughter.

The Indians, who have gone to Washington, have been heard from on the way and report that all are well and in good spirits.

Authority has been received to rebuild the shop building, that was destroyed recently by fire, and work will soon begin on the same.

Mr. Eugene Martiniere, who was employed temporarily as clerk at the school, has returned to the city and the position has been filled by Mr. S. Trevelick from Washington, D. C.

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CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

—Arrow.

We have been invited to participate in the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March. And still better, we are going.

Four hundred belts and cartridge-boxes have been received for the cadet battalion. Swords have also been received for the officers. The rifles are expected daily.

The cooking classes under Mrs. Lamar serve five tables at a time with a specially prepared menu. The occupants of the tables already served under this plan are looking forward to their next turn.

The snow shovellers have been kept quite busy thus far this winter. It is particularly hard when snow falls during the night, and the walks must be cleaned before breakfast; it is all done cheerfully, however.

* * *

FORT SIMCOE, WASHINGTON.

- Chemawa American.

There are 170 pupils in school now.

We have a new doctor; his name is Dr. Westphall.

Our new carpenter is Enoch Abraham.

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHŒNIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Mrs. Shannon is still very ill.

John R. Brennan has been reappointed U. S. Indian agent at Pine Ridge.

The contract has been let for several new buildings at Wittenburg school, Wis.

The interior of the boiler house has been given an additional coat of whitewash.

Today Misses Gould, Stocker and Noland and Mr. Hackendorf are at Salt River visiting friends.

The band has been fitted out with handsome new uniforms of dark blue material, trimmed with gold braid.

Copper as a purifier of water, and Lawson as a purifier of copper, are both experimental.—Washington *Times*.

Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman attended the reception given by the territorial officials at the Capitol on Thursday night.

I. N. Steen of Mayville, N. D., has been nominated for U. S. Indian agent at Standing Rock, vice John M. Carrignan, resigned.

The NATIVE AMERICAN has received from the Chilocco *Indian School Journal* a calendar on which is a fine picture of Commissioner Francis E. Leupp.

A handsome oak bookcase has been completed by Hoke Smith of the carpenter detail. The painters finished their part of the work this week.

The exact date of the arrival of spring in Arizona is a subject of much controversy, however, as almond trees are in bloom, we presume it is with us again.

On last Tuesday afternoon eight girls and boys from the school assisted at a "Tour of the World" given in Phoenix. They were stationed in the American building as representatives of the western portion of the United States.

A large number of ladies from the Indian school entertained last evening in Phoenix at the regular social of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church.

On Thursday night the Indian band made music for the reception given by the Governor and other territorial officials in honor of the legislature, which is now in session.

The line which brings electric power from Phoenix was undergoing repairs Friday morning, and the printers were obliged to run the press by "mule" power for a half-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson entertained at the pupils' dining hall on Wednesday night in honor of Mrs. Manning of Ft. Defiance, Miss Jewett of Sacaton and Mr. and Mrs. Robinson of Phoenix. A very pleasant evening was spent by those present.

The weather since the rain has been so mild that vegetation is making a rapid growth. Early wheat is heading out in many places, flowers are numerous and the fruit trees will soon be in bloom. Bermuda grass is also becoming quite green.

The south end of the new wing to the boiler house will be used as an engine room in the near future. The ice machine is already located there, and the other machines will be moved as soon as practicable. Windows have been cut in the west wall to furnish more light.

Twenty-five umbrella trees have been set out along the walks south of the superintendent's cottage, and a row of ash and umbrella trees were placed along the fence west of the school building during the week. Mr. Donn's detail of gardeners also set out a large number of rose bushes near the industrial cottage and in other places.

Governor A. O. Brodie was confirmed by the Senate Thursday. He has been

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appointed to the division of records and pensions in the war department, with the rank of major in the regular army. His many friends rejoice with him in the well merited promotion, although deeply regretting the loss to Arizona. We hope in time to see him attain at least the rank of brigadier general.

At the band concert to be given tomorrow afternoon by the Indian school band the following program will be rendered:

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever"....Sousa.
Fantasia, "Hungarian".....Litz.
Paraphrase, "Melody in F".....Rubenstein.
Agnus Dei, "Celebrated Mass".....Bordese.
Fantasia, "Traumbilder".....Lumby.

C. H. SCHAFFNER,
Band Leader.

Advice to Would-be Stenographers.

I called on the principal of a most flourishing business school. I wanted a stenographer for some special work.

"I could not recommend one girl on our list today. Not that these girls are incompetent stenographers," he added, hastily, "but I know that for general dictation like yours they lack the knowledge of English."

"Then what are they fitted for?"

"Oh, they take what we call cheap positions, for five or six dollars a week. They learn by experience. At first they are given copying and unimportant dictation. If they are under the right sort of man or woman, some one who is patient, they gradually acquire a knowledge of their own language, or at least as much of it as bears on their employer's business. The great trouble is that girls try to build a knowledge of stenography on very wabbly foundations in English. After having wasted their time in the public schools, they expect us to make up all their deficiencies while teaching them stenography. Girls are pushed into business at too early an age. They should have at least one year in the high school before studying stenography."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Class Room Notes

I am working on a set of double buggy harness this week —F. I. J.

The farm boys are plowing the school farms to plant wheat and barley.—J. M. P.

The boys' companies are learning new commands in drilling every morning.—W. G.

The children are learning how to use their knives and forks in the dining room.—C. R.

Yesterday afternoon we planted some flowers in front of the employees' building.—J. D. M.

The gardener and his boys planted some trees on the south side of the girls building.—A. L.

We engineer boys have our own work to do. This week I am working on the water pump.—A. N.

Mr. Matthews, the farmer, and his detail are very busy sowing barley and wheat this week.—W. K.

The school garden has been plowed, and we hope to have a nice crop of lettuce, onions and radishes.—J.C.

The school has ceased drilling in the old way. They now have started in the new drill regulations.—J.C.

Yesterday afternoon I saw one of the farmer boys plowing the school garden back of the school house.—C. C.

The painter boys are giving the boiler house its second coat of whitewash, which makes it look fine.—O. M. D.

I am very glad to see the little buds on the cottonwood trees, for that means that spring is coming.—A. L.

The boys and girls that live at Gila Crossing are sorry to know that Mr. Ellis has been changed to Salt River as missionary.—M.K.

There will an Exposition in Portland, Oregon, which will open June the first. We Indian pupils will send some of our best work to it.—B. H.

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The school farm looks different now the alfalfa is green back of the school house, and Anseftis Armstrong has plowed the school garden.—J.M.

We have learned that the Scandinavian peninsula is nearly always covered with snow, and we have learned that Mr. Hagen came from there.—S. V.

Last week Mrs. Wynkoop was here and all the Hopi children were glad to meet her and we had a nice little talk. She said she was on her way to the Hopi country to live.—M. C.

Prof. G. Blount's class were given testaments, which they will keep as their own, last Tuesday evening. We all thanked him very much and we hope that the girls will make a good use of them.—M.C.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Manning came from town to visit the Navaho boys and girls, which she met at the girls' home. After we all had a delightful talk, refreshments were served.—G. P.T.

The sermon last Sunday afternoon was very much enjoyed by the pupils and all who were present. We learned that if we turn from evil and go back to the Father we will be received with great rejoicing.—A. M.

We are pleased to know that Governor Brodie has said that Arizona ought not to go into the union with New Mexico. If New Mexico does go in with us, the capital will be at Santa Fe. Then Phoenix would not be the favorite city of Arizona. He also said some nice things about us Indians. "Hurrah for Governor Brodie."—L.K.

The Adelphian society held their first meeting of this year Monday evening. The question for debate was, "Resolved that more good is accomplished by schools than by churches." The affirmatives were Boyd Jackson, Hal Antonio and Ottowell Doolittle; the negatives, Osif Clark, Victor Manuel and Ray Tokespeta. After an excellent debate the decision was given in favor of the affirmative.—J. M.

Indians May Not Buy Poisonous Medicines.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Francis E. Leupp has issued an order to agents in the west, which may in the future prevent traders from poisoning any more Indians.

The order was issued because the trader at Horton, Kan., in the Kickapoo reservation, sold Thomas Charging Eagle a bottle of tincture of aconite, with which he killed himself and came very near murdering Two Eagle, Combing Boy and Frank Spotted Eagle, convivial companions.

It was "red medicine" to the aborigines, who drank the stuff in a pail of water. It tasted like real old tanglefoot whisky to them.

The trader supposed they wanted it for use in fever.

Thomas Charging Eagle was found dead in his tepee. The others were picked up unconscious in various parts of the Indian village.

Word of the tragedy reached Mr. Leupp and he sent out the order calling upon Indian agents to send to Washington at once lists of medicines carried in stock by traders and ordering that poisons be labeled with skull and crossbones, and be sold only under Government authority.—Washington *Times*.

N. PORTER SADDLE AND HARNESS COMPANY

See our make of Saddles and Harness. Satisfaction is Guaranteed.

40 W. Washington Street - Phoenix, Arizona

Indian Baseball Players.

WANTED--INDIAN BASEBALL PLAYERS for ninth annual tour of Nebraska Indian Baseball Team. I can use only the very fastest players, who must be good batters and absolutely sober and reliable. Last season we won 150 out of 175 played, and at one time won 42 games straight. If you can hold your own with this kind of a team, and are free to hire out, address GUY W. GREEN, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume VI. PHŒNIX, ARIZONA, FEBRUARY 4, 1905. Number 5.

Irrigation on Indian Reservations.

From the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, we take the following interesting article on "Irrigation on Indian Reservations":

The appropriation for irrigation on Indian reservations for the fiscal year 1898 was $30,000, the bulk of which was expended on the following reservations:

Southern Ute, Colo.	$8,500
Uintah, Utah	9,210
Wind River, Wyo.	1,525
Yakima, Wash.	1,946
Flathead, Mont.	3,598
Pyramid Lake and Walker River, Nev.	900
Navaho, Ariz.	500
Western Shohoni, Nev.	500
Total	$26,679

At this time two extensive and important systems of irrigation on Indian lands, both, however, to be paid for out of the Indians' own funds, were in course of construction, viz:

On the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho, under a contract with the Idaho Canal company, which was approved on October 22, 1896, the said company was constructing a system of irrigation which would deliver 300 cubic feet of water per second at points on the reservation designated in the contract, the cost of the same to be $90,000.

On the Crow reservation, in Montana, a very extensive system was being constructed under Department supervision. This system was then well advanced, with 12 miles of canal finished and the head gate well under way.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1899, approved July 1, 1898, provided for the appointment of an Indian inspector, who "*shall be an engineer competent in the location, construction, and maintenance of irrigation work.*"

Walter H. Graves, an engineer, who had for several years been in charge of the construction and operation of irrigation works on the Crow reservation, Mont., above mentioned, was appointed to the position of *engineer inspector*, as provided for in said act, and all the irrigation work on the various reservations was, during the year 1899, carried on under his supervision and advice. The act above noted increased the appropriation for irrigation to $40,000. The larger part of this sum was apportioned to the following reservations and expended thereon during the year:

Southern Ute, Colo.	Pyramid Lake, Nev.
Uintah, Utah.	Navaho, Ariz.
Wind River, Wyo.	San Carlos, Ariz.
Yakima, Wash.	Colorado River, Ariz.
Flathead, Mont.	Lemhi, Idaho.
Western Shoshoni, Nev.	

During this year the Crow Indians made an agreement with Inspector W. H. Graves, by which the sum of $100,000 of their grazing funds was set aside for the completion of their irrigation system. Walter B. Hill of New Hampshire was appointed to superintend the work.

The appropriation of $40,000 for the year 1900 was the same as for the year 1899.

During this year the matter of a proper water supply for the Pima Indians on the Gila River reservation, in Arizona, received much attention. The waters of the river having been so largely appropriated by settlers above the reservation, it was nearly dry on the reservation during the the irrigation season. Proper legal proceedings were taken to stop the diversion of that portion of the waters of the river to which they were entitled. A bill authorizing the construction of a reservoir near San Carlos, to provide water for irrigating the said reservation, was favorably reported upon by the Department, but failed to become a law. An appropriation of $30,000 for the temporary support of these Indians was secured.

During this year, also, the work on the Big Horn canal, on the Crow reservation, progressed very satisfactorily, and about $66,000 of Crow money was expended by Superintend-

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ent Hill, most of which was paid to the Indians themselves for work on the system.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1901 was $50,000, and the act also authorized the Secretary to employ two skilled irrigation engineers as superintendents of irrigation, whose duty would be to secure the construction of ditches and other irrigation works in a substantial and workmanlike manner. About $31,300 of the appropriation was expended on the various pueblos and on the Southern Ute, Navaho, and Wind River reservations, and the balance was used for repairs, maintenance and ditch extension on various other reservations, and in the payment of certain employees engaged in irrigation work.

During this year very earnest efforts were made by the Department to secure a system of irrigation for the Indians occupying the diminished Southern Ute reservation, in Colorado, and steps were taken, upon the recommendation of Inspector Graves, looking to the purchase of perpetual water rights for these Indians.

Work was continued on the Big Horn ditch on the Crow reservation, and the results were very satisfactory, the head gate having been finished and the work on the ditch having progressed so far as to make practically 18 miles of the Big Horn valley irrigable therefrom.

The appropriation for 1902 was $100,000, just double the amount for the preceding year. The scope of the work was accordingly much extended, and expenditures were made on reservations that would not otherwise have been possible.

Unfortunately, during the latter part of this fiscal year the investigation of existing systems and the extension of the work on other reservations were seriously hindered by reason of the illness and subsequent resignation of Irrigation Inspector W. H. Graves. Several important projects therefore had to be suspended until a new inspector could be appointed and enter upon duty. Mr. W. H. Code was appointed, but did not begin work until after the close of the fiscal year.

For the fiscal year 1903 the appropriation for irrigation was increased to $150,000, with provision for the employment of irrigation engineers, as in the two preceding years.

The new irrigation engineer, Inspector W. H. Code, was kept almost continuously in the field, inspecting and reporting upon work already done or under way, consulting with and advising the irrigation experts on the several reservations where work was in progress or contemplated, and in giving personal supervision to several important projects which had been approved by the Department.

On the Pima reservation, in Arizona, and certain of the Mission reservations, in California, it was found, after careful investigation by the inspector, that canals would be impracticable. Upon his recommendations, efforts were made to establish a permanent water supply for irrigation purposes, in each case, by means of a series of artesian wells, arranged in groups, from which the water would flow to a central pumping station, whence it would be pumped into a reservoir and conducted therefrom, as needed, into distributing ditches. In both the cases mentioned the experiment, although conducted on a very limited scale, has met with gratifying success, and on the Pima reservation steps are being taken to extend the system by the construction of a larger number of wells and the installation of a larger pumping plant.

During this fiscal year, also, the Department authorized an extensive system of irrigation on the Yakima reservation, in Washington, which is designed to irrigate about 20,000 acres of land. This work was done by contract, but under the personal supervision of Inspector Code. The main canal and the most important structures, that is, the head gate, masonry abutments at the intake on the Yakima river, timber drops, etc., and principal structures on the first large lateral, have since been satisfactorily completed.

One hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars of the above appropriation was expended during the year as follows:

Pueblos of New Mexico	$11,200
Crow Reservation, Mont.	39,000
Southern Ute, Colo.	11,100
Walker River, Nev.	2,350
Western Shoshoni, Nev.	3,000
San Carlos, Ariz.	9,300
Pima, Ariz.	15,000
Navaho, Ariz.	13,000
Klamath, Oreg.	7,000
Mission, Calif.	10,000
Total	$120,950

An appropriation of $150,000 was made for irrigation for the fiscal year 1904.

Expenditures from this fund were authorized for irrigation work on various reservations to the full limit of the appropriation. In all cases these expenditures were made under the direct supervision of the irrigation inspector, Mr. W. H. Code, or one of the special superintendents of irrigation in the field, and only after careful field investigation and subsequent examination in the Department.

Much success has attended the efforts of the Department along this line, but in no case has the success been more gratifying and en-

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couraging than in the matter of expenditures for the benefit of the Indians on the Pima reservation in Arizona during the past year. Reference was made in my last annual report to the proposition of Inspector Code to establish for these Indians a permanent water supply for irrigation purposes by means of a series of artesian wells connected with a central pumping station, from which the water would be stored in reservoirs for use as needed in the Indians' irrigating ditches. In accordance with this proposition five wells were put down and a steam pumping plant established. This plant is reported to be the most substantial and efficient steam irrigation plant in Arizona, the five wells discharging, approximately, 2,000 gallons per minute, sufficient to properly irrigate 250 acres of land if pumped nine hours per day, or 600 acres if pumped continuously. A test run of the plant showed that 3 cords of mesquite wood were sufficient for a twenty-four hours' run. The inspector reported:

There seems to be an abundant underground water supply in the Gila, and the operation of the Sacaton plant proves this. * * *

There has been some apprehension about the character of the water furnished by our plant, hence while at the agency I expressed some of it to the chemist of the University of Arizona at Tucson. The analysis revealed a water much superior to that furnished by other pumping stations in the Salt River valley.

Upon the inspector's recommendation the sum of $4,000 was authorized for the employment of an experienced driller with drilling rig to further perforate the present wells, and, subsequently, if deemed advisable, to put down two more wells, the steam plant having sufficient power to lift nearly double the above mentioned quantity of water.

As stated above, the success in this case (notwithstanding the fact that the project is yet in the experimental stage) is highly gratifying, as all efforts heretofore made, during a period of about eighteen years, to provide a sufficient water supply for these Indians have signally failed, and none of the plans suggested or experiments made have succeeded, except the plan of Inspector Code to raise water from the underground supply by pumping from wells. It is confidently believed that if legislation can be secured to carry out the plans of the Inspector and the Geological Survey along the lines above indicated, the chief difficulty in the way of making these Indians self-supporting will be removed.

Importance of Teaching Agriculture.

To Superintendents:

The advisability of teaching agriculture in the schools has been recognized by prominent educators everywhere. In foreign countries the value of the school garden has long been appreciated. In our own country, states have passed laws making agricultural instruction in the public schools compulsory. School gardens are conducted in the best schools in the cities throughout the country, as well as in the rural districts. An interesting illustrated pamphlet has recently been issued showing the educational value and practical results of garden work in the New York city schools.

The President of the United States has endorsed this work and the Department of Agriculture has given valuable assistance and devoted a part of its grounds to experimental gardens for teachers and students. With farm products constituting 65 per cent, of our exports, the importance of this work for Indian children who are the owners of land is apparent. The out-of-door occupation is especially valuable to the Indian child since it furnishes, under systematic direction, nature study, physical training and recreation in open air. It gives objects to love and care for and inculcates system, order and habits of close observation with an understanding of ownership and responsibility.

At the Indian schools the existing conditions should be studied by the teacher with earnest, patient effort; the interest of the pupils in the nature work should be aroused through the window boxes in the classroom, and successful results will attend when classes are given work in individual garden plots. At the close of the year each school will be expected to report to this office showing what has been accomplished, the educational value of the work and the nature of its beneficial effect upon the children.

Very respectfully,

ESTELLE REEL,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Approved.

FRANCIS E. LEUPP,
Commissioner.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1905.

The Old Man's.

An Ohio young woman read at her graduation an essay on Hawthorne. The young woman said, "At the age of thirty-nine Hawthorne married and took his wife to the old manse." The day after the commencement one of the village maidens called on Miss E. and remarked, "Wasn't it mean that Maud should say such a thing in her essay?" "To what do you refer?" "Why, she said at the age of thirty-nine Hawthorne married and took his wife to the old man's. Why didn't she say to his father-in-law's?"—*Selected.*

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Gleanings from our Exchanges

The Indian Exhibit Large and Extensive.

The Indian exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be a large and extensive one, in many respects superior to those held at earlier world's fairs. Superintendent Edwin L. Chalcraft of the Chemawa, Oregon, Indian school has been appointed to take charge of the exhibit, and work of collecting the display is well advanced.

The exhibit will show the progress of the Indian people during the past century, and displays will be made illustrating the life of the Indians in the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition and the present condition of the red man. The exhibit will be given an Indian setting, an abundance of native grasses, Navaho rugs and blankets, Indian pottery and basket work being used for this purpose. Schoolroom papers, articles manufactured by the Indians, specimens of crops, and photographs of schools are being collected. The finest collection of Indian baskets ever displayed will be a feature of the exhibit. The Chemawa Indian students are at work making a miniature wagon, which will be shown at the fair. While the display will show in a representative way the work of the Indians in every part of the country where the native red man lives, special attention will be given to the work of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest.—*Riverside Enterprise.*

* * *

A Good Retort.

Man is so prone to err that he should reflect a little before drawing attention to the mistakes of others. A professor who prided himself on his correct English heard his wife remark:

"I intended to tell Jane to bring a fresh bucket of water."

"You doubtless meant a bucket of fresh water," corrected the professor. "I wish you would pay some little attention to your rhetoric."

A few moments later he said:

"My dear, that picture would show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock."

"Ah," she replied, "you doubtless mean if I were to hang it above the clock. If I were to hang it over the clock we could not tell the time. I wish you would be more careful with your rhetoric, my dear."

And the learned professor became all at once much interested in his book.—Chicago *Journal.*

* * *

Anxious Indians.

The Mohave Indians in the vicinity of Needles, on the unsurveyed public lands of Arizona, are quite anxious to hold such pieces of land as they have occupied for generations, when such lands become available for homestead entry.—Needles *Eye.*

* * *

The Commissioner of Indian affairs is convinced that Indian girls will make good trained nurses. He has therefore recommended to the house committee on Indian affairs an appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of a new hospital at Carlisle where a school for training nurses may be established for Indian girls.—*Leader.*

* * *

The Assuan dam, in Egypt, has operated so successfully in irrigating the Nile valley that it is to be raised twenty feet in height, and will water another half-million acres. Egypt has learned that the way to raise wheat is to raise dams.—*Ex.*

* * *

The Indian school on the Menominee reservation eight miles north of Shawano, was totally destroyed by fire last week. The loss was $50,000. The three hundred pupils with difficulty made their escape.—*Leader.*

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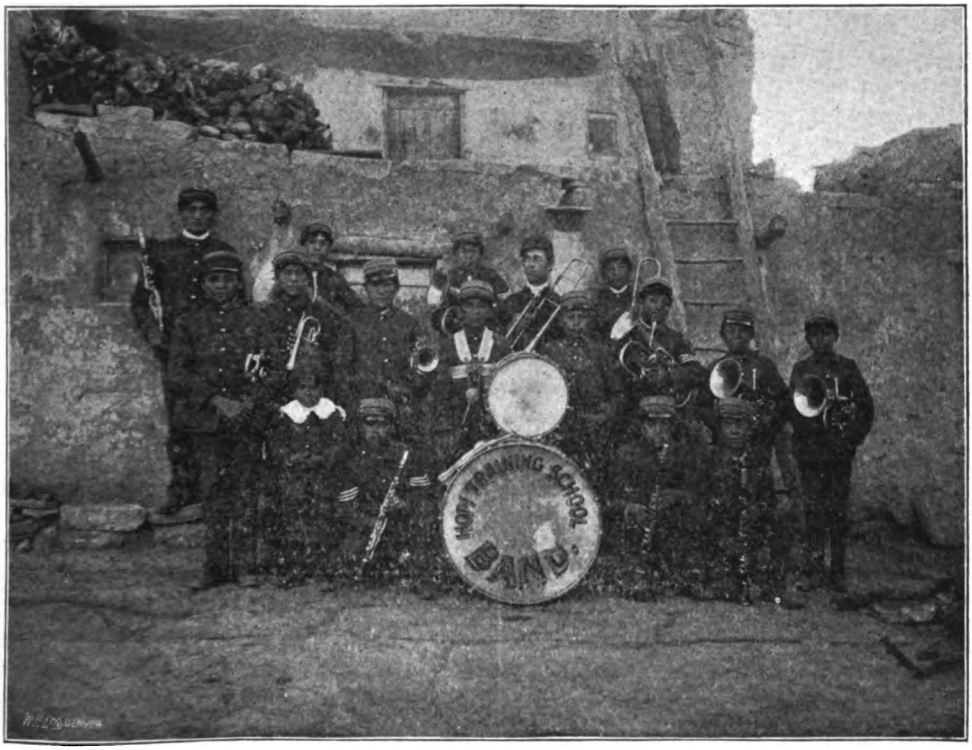
Civil Service Examinations.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces a series of examinations for the purpose of securing several lists of eligibles. An examination for highway engineer will be held on February 23 which position pays a salary of $2,250 a year. The subjects for examination are experience and general training, experience in highway engineering and practical questions in highway engineering. The age limit is twenty years or over. An examination for teacher in the Indian service will be held on February 23-4. The salary is $540 to $600 a year. These examinations will take place in this territory at Phoenix, Prescott and Tucson.

The Commission calls attention to the examinations for the position of scientific aid in the Department of Agriculture, applications for which may be filed at any time. The subjects are a college course with a bachelor's degree, post graduate course or special qualifications and a thesis or other literature on scientific subject bearing upon the work the applicant desires to pursue.

The Moqui Training School Band.

C. W. Higham, day school teacher at the Second Mesa, writes of the Moqui Training school band as follows: "In December the Moqui day schools and the Hopi villages were paid a delightful visit by the Moqui Training school band. Considering the short time these boys have drilled, they certainly did credit to themselves and to their teachers. We are proud of our band, and of the boys in it." Edward Nanonka, the leader, Irvine Pabanale and Frank Shehoitewa, formerly pupils here, were members of this organization.



MOQUI TRAINING SCHOOL BAND.

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHŒNIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School

25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Death of Mrs. Shannon.

On Thurday morning, February 2, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Eliza Roe Shannon entered peacefully into rest. She was universally beloved, and will be greatly missed by the friends at the school. The funeral service will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of her son-in-law, Superintendent Goodman, and later the body will be taken to the family burial ground at Freeport, Illinois, for interment.

Another good rain is helping the farmer to strengthen his faith in Arizona.

Mr. Hackendorf's committee was in charge of the social last Saturday evening.

There are thirty-one inmates of the Indian insane asylum at Canton, S. D., eight being females.

Captain James S. Dace, a retired army officer, has been appointed agent at Blackfoot agency, Montana.

Miss Iva Cox of the Tempe normal spent the latter part of the last week with her mother at this school.

Miss Anna Hertzog of Pennsylvania is temporarily employed as the teacher of Camp McDowell day school.

Joseph Soldier, graduate of Flandreau and Haskell, is a superintendent of logging at Leech Lake agency at a salary of $900 a year.

Mr. Snyder visited Roosevelt and the site of the Tonto dam this week, and will give some account of that most interesting region next week.

There are ten logging camps in operation on the White Earth reservation this winter, and it is expected that ten million feet of lumber will be cut.

Mrs. May Longenbaugh, assistant clerk at this agency, has been transferred to the pension office at Washington, D. C., as copyist.—Rosebud, (S. D.) *New Era.*

One of the sloyd rooms has been fitted up for the temporary use of the new teacher; and the crowded condition of class rooms will be somewhat relieved.

An additional teacher at $600 per annum has been authorized for this school, and Mrs. Mattie Hubbard is temporarily employed, pending an appointment by the Indian Office.

The Red Lake Indians are expecting the first installment of money derived from the recent sale of a part of the reservation, about March first. The amount to be paid is about $170,000.

Four babies were born to Mr. and Mrs. Leading Charger, on the Rosebud reservation, South Dakota, January 8, a boy and three girls, each weighing about two pounds. They lived only a short time.—*Leader.*

From the Flandreau *Review* we learn that Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Felix, formerly employed here, have resigned from the Service and are making their home on Mr. Felix's allotment at the Santee agency, Nebraska.

Miss Laura Taylor, who has been in Washington for some time past, stopped here for several days on her way to Fort Defiance, Arizona, where she has accepted a position in the goverment service.—Carlisle *Arrow.*

Miss Nellie Henley, the teacher at Camp McDowell Day school, who was married on Christmas day to Gilbert David, has resigned her school. She is assisting Mrs. Gill, the field matron, and Mr. David is clerk to Mr. Gill, the farmer in charge.

Mr. J. R. Meskimons, superintendent of irrigation, is at work on Camp Mc-

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Dowell reservation. He reports that the dam was broken by the late high water and the Jones ditch well nigh filled up with sand. It will require a large amount of work to put it in condition to use again.

Mr. W. H. Gill, farmer in charge of McDowell, was at the school Tuesday. He reports that the semi-weekly mail route from Scottsdale to Cline via McDowell has been re-established. An application has been filed for a post office at McDowell.

The Pacific Coast Manufacturing company was the lowest bidder for the addition to the water works system at this school, which will include a 40,000 gallon tank on a steel tower, about 4,000 feet of new 4-inch main, additional fire hydrants, etc.

Supt. Burton B. Custer, formerly disciplinarian of this school and now in charge of the Greenville school, California, has been promoted to the superintendency of the Southern Ute school and agency, Ignacio, Colorado, at $1,400 per annum. Mr. Custer formerly served at Ft. Lewis and also among the Navaho, and is well fitted for this work.

Dr. Geo. W. Wimberly, physician at Phoenix school, has been promoted to the position of superintendent and physician at Greenville, California, at $1,400 per annum. He will be agent for the Indians contiguous to the school. While very sorry to have the Doctor leave Phoenix, where he has made many friends and had a most successful practice, we rejoice in his well deserved advancement.

The Workers is the name of a new monthly magazine issued by Shaw university at Raleigh, N. C. Dr. Chas. F. Meserve, formerly superintendent of Haskell Institute, is the able president of this institution, which position he has occupied for more than ten years. *The Workers* is only 50 cents a year, and is devoted to Negro education and advancement, although the Indians also receive considerable notice. It is worth while to send your subscription.

Band Concert Program.

At the band concert to be given tomorrow afternoon by the Indian school band the following program will be rendered:

March, "The Yankee girl".....Lampe.
Selection, "Huguenots".....Meyerbeer.
Intermezzo, "Hiawatha".....Moret.
Selection, "When Johnny Comes Marching home".....Edwards.
"The Message of the Violet" } ..Luders.
"The Tale of the Seashell" }

C. H. SCHAFFNER,
Band Leader.

Class Room Notes

The shoemakers repaired fifty-three pairs of shoes this week.—F. J. J.

The brick layers are working on the new blacksmith shop. Chester Johnnie is a brick layer.—F. A. B.

The fifth grade went out to see the gardener work. He let us plant three trees, which we will call our trees.—J.P.

I am very glad that we brought all the cattle from the pasture so that we don't have to go a mile for the cows now.—W.K.

The lower grades are having a jolly time this morning. They are working on Miss Harvey's garden. I think it will be fine when they put in vegetables.—S. E. R.

The light which was put up by our school house shines very bright and far. We like to come to study hour these nights, because we look like moving pictures under the beautiful light.—M. J.

We pupils regret the loss of dear Mrs. Shannon, who passed away at four o'clock this morning, for which we are all sorry; and yet we feel happy to think she has lived a long, true Christian life, while we have still many hardships to overcome. I pray that the dear Lord may send his blessings on Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and Miss Shannon and may he draw us all closer to him.—G. P. T.

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Industrial Notes by the Pupils.

TAILOR SHOP.

Yesterday me and Jose Abalos show the work to Miss Gould and she said it was very good. She knows good work when she sees the work.—A.P., 1st grade.

I make the pant good. Mr. hogen show me how that she make the pants. I make one offises pant. And whent I dont no nothing Mr hogen talme that she make. —J.A., 2d grade.

It seems to me, however, that it doesn't make any difference where the visitors come from, they always ask me, did you make that? did you make that? And it seems that they always ask the same questions. But we are always ready to answer "yes."—J.E.C.

INDUSTRIAL COTTAGE.

I am learning how to make butter. Last time I made a nice butter, and it was a pound.—L.W.B.

I gather the eggs every day after dinner. Yesterday I got thirty-six eggs, and today I got forty-six. I help the girls to feed the chickens. I am the smallest girl in this cottage.—M.V.

The chickens, the turkeys and the ducks are getting along fine at the Industrial cottage. The hens are laying more eggs. Rose and Dora are always willing to gather them. I wonder why. —S.N.M.

The Industrial cottage girls are learning how to milk. Dora Fielding got 12 pounds. But one of girls said that she doesn't like to milk, and I told her that we are not going to stop milking until she gets 40 pounds.—R.McK.

I think this cottage is a nice place for us to stay and learn to cook things. Lillie Morgan made cake yesterday, and it was very nice, and I always say Excellent and I make them smile.—M. K.

Last Sunday afternoon Mrs. Babcock took the Industrial cottage girls for a walk. We went to the ostrich farm, and we saw some small ostriches which were a month old and some two weeks old. We also saw some nice looking parrots and wild turkeys. When we were coming back I saw some buds on the cottonwood trees. And I was very glad to see them for that always tells us that spring is coming. I think we all enjoyed our walk.—L.G.

Supt. Clinton J. Crandall, of the United States Indian Industrial school of Santa Fe, who is in Washington with the party of fourteen Pueblo Indians, delegates from the various pueblos in the territory, writes that the delegates have had a grand time. They are greatly impressed and astonished at what they have seen, and have learned some valuable lessons. They have been presented to the President in the cabinet room and he talked to several of them. They thought the "Great Father" a great man indeed and looked upon him with reverence and awe. The delegation has also called on the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General. The party has been taken to the theater several times, has been shown the sights of Washington, and its members are simply overwhelmed with what they saw.

Their petition as to exemption from taxation was presented to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Secretary of the Interior and by them favorably considered. A proviso granting exemption from taxation was put into the Indian appropriation bill and has passed the house and it is believed will pass the senate without trouble and thus become law. This is all the Pueblo ask and they will return happy indeed at the result of their trip.

Superintendent Crandall and Samuel Eldodt, interpreter, have been busy all the time going about with them and explaining the many points of interest about the national capital. It takes a good many explanations to satisfy them. Every member of the party is well and all are expected to return to the territory about February first.—Albuquerque *Citizen.*

A pupils in a Lynn, Massachusetts, school was asked by his teacher to give the definition of a vacuum. "I can't just describe it," said he, "but I have it in my head."—*Lippincott's.*

Indian Baseball Players.

WANTED--INDIAN BASEBALL PLAYERS for ninth annual tour of Nebraska Indian Baseball Team. I can use only the very fastest players, who must be good batters and absolutely sober and reliable. Last season we won 150 out of 175 played, and at one time won 42 games straight. If you can hold your own with this kind of a team, and are free to hire out, address GUY W. GREEN,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Proposals for Building Materials, Plumbing Supplies, Etc.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Phoenix, Arizona, Jan. 24, 1905.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Materials, Etc.," and addressed to the undersigned, at Phoenix, Arizona, will be received at the Indian school until 2 o'clock p. m., of

Friday, February 24, 1905.

for furnishing and delivering at the school as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, about 13,200 feet of lumber, 15,000 shingles, 58,000 brick, 130 barrels lime, 100 barrels cement, 300 feet sewer pipe, 3 urinals, 1 water heater, and a quantity of pipe, nipples, traps, sinks, etc.; as per the list and description obtainable at the school. Bidders will state specifically in their bids the price of each article proposed to be furnished under contract; all articles so offered will be subject to rigid inspection and right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the Service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some U. S. Depository, or solvent National Bank, made payable to the order of the Comissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly and satisfactorily the contract in accordance with his bid, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. For further information apply to CHARLES W. GOODMAN,
Superintendent.

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Better have an ounce of deed
Than a pound of heartless creed.

Choose a wolf your lambs to lead,
Soon you'll have no flock to feed.

If you have an "evil eye,"
Pluck it out and throw it by.

If you have an "itching ear,"
Plug it up with molten cere.

If you have a "lying tongue,"
In the fire let it be flung.

If "light fingers" curse your hands,
Bind them up in iron bands.

While in the flesh, kind words and bread,
Not flowers after one is dead.

'Tis a poor home, a wretched school,
Where finding fault becomes the rule.

Give love free entrance at the door,
And many faults are covered o'er.

Better be blind in both one's eyes
Than watching faults to criticise.

Better be deaf, and mute of tongue,
Than hearing and retailing wrong.

Better, with love, have meagre fare
Than choicest meats with hatred there.

A sensible and gracious dame
Will give just praise and gentle blame.

—Wm. T. Sleeper, in *C. E. World.*

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "how many months have twenty-eight days?"

"All of 'em," promptly replied the youngster at the foot of the class.—*Ex.*

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume VI. *PHŒNIX, ARIZONA, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.* *Number 6.*

A Visit to the Tonto Reservoir Dam.

By Frederic Snyder.

A day's trip by stage from Mesa will take one to the site of the proposed Tonto Basin dam. Arriving there, one realizes that a vast amount of the preliminary work in the construction of the dam has already been accomplished.

The wagon road from Mesa to Roosevelt is nearly completed. Large forces of men, however, are still at work on the road near Roosevelt and also near Goldfields, about 18 miles from Mesa. It will be probably the best mountain road in this country. The steepest grades are only about six or seven per cent, while the greater portion of the road over the mountain is on a three per cent grade. The highest point in the road is about 3,000 feet above sea level. The construction of this road over the rough mountain portion between Goldfields and Roosevelt reflects much credit upon the engineers and the road builders.

The scenery along the whole route is beautiful. Leaving Mesa, the fine fields of alfalfa and grain on both sides of the road show the possibilities of the desert land that one soon reaches, when water will be available for irrigating it. But the road reaches the height of its charm on the descent into Fish Creek canyon, where it has been hewn out of the side of a huge wall of solid rock, and in the canyon of the Salt river, just before reaching Roosevelt, where walls of solid rock tower upon either side for miles.

Heretofore most of the supplies and materials needed at the site of the reservoir have been hauled from Globe, but since the Mesa road has been opened much of the freight goes over this road.

The distance from Mesa to Roosevelt is 60 miles and the stage makes this distance in about twelve hours, employing four relays of horses.

The town of Roosevelt is a temporary collection of tents and a few frame buildings in the Tonto and Salt river basin, about 150 feet above the river and of course some distance below the top of the proposed dam. It is situated on the slope of the hill about 1,000 feet beyond the site of the dam, on the Salt river side. The large number of men working about the place and in the vicinity, on road, ditch, cement plant, and the excavation for the site of the permanent power house, gives the place an atmosphere of great activity. There are five or six stores, all of which seem to be doing a lively business. There are no saloons, which accounts for the good order of things in general in the town. The government headquarters are on the side of the hill some distance above the town, and above the level of the proposed dam. A new office building is in process of construction and there are several frame cottages in which the engineers and directors live.

There are about 600 names on the pay roll, which includes some 30 or 40 Indians. The engineers in charge speak highly of the Indians as a class of laborers, stating that they are among their best workers. The Indians live in camps some

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GIRLS' COMPANY, PYRAMID, LAKE SCHOOL, WADSWORTH, NEVADA.

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume 6. *Phoenix, Arizona, December 9, 1905.* *Number 44.*

Just For Today.

Errands of love are easy to run;
Saying sweet words is the dearest fun.
Let's see, you and I, just for today,
How many kind things we can do and say!
—*Youth's Companion.*

Substitutes for Coffee.

In view of the remarkable claims made by the manufacturers of coffee substitutes as to the superior nutritive value of their products, what Dr. Shults has to say in a recent number of the *Los Angeles Medical Journal* may come as something of a surprise to one who has given little thought to the subject.

Using the report of the food analysis of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station as a basis, Dr. Shults finds that skimmed milk contains twenty-five times as much protein as an infusion of postum cereal made according to printed directions. In other words one cupful of skimmed milk has the same nutritive value as twenty-five cupfuls of postum.

Wheat shred drink requires four and one-half gallons of the infusion to furnish the amount of protein contained in one quart of skimmed milk. The nutritive value of other coffee substitute infusions named rank about on a par with those mentioned.

It is interesting to know something of the advertising methods which do much to make the cereal substitutes so popular.

A certain successful manufacturer of wheat coffee found that other manufacturers of food drinks were underselling his product. He issued millions of labels for a new brand of coffee and "The cheapest substitute for coffee" was placed on the market, retailing for five cents where the original retailed for fifteen cents. The same preparation was used under different labels, the packages being filled from the same bins.

The cautious public had no use for the cheap substitute but clamored for the real wheat coffee, the fifteen cent brand. The cheap substitute cartons were finally called in and probably used to fill fifteen cent packages. The profits of that factory amount to several thousand dollars a day.

Who pays the several hundred per cent more than the original cost of the crude product. This is one of the pertinent questions asked by Dr. Shults.

It is not claimed that the cereal coffee substitutes are unwholesome. On the contrary, probably most people would be benefited by using them instead of coffee, but their nutritive value is extremely small and their cost is exhorbitant. For those that like it, buttermilk is an excellent drink, being easily digested and rich in nutrition.

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The Salton Sea.

The Salton basin and Imperial country, says Mr. Geo. Y. Wisner, of the reclamation service, was originally beyond a doubt part of the gulf of California. The Colorado river began the formation of a delta or sand beds along its west bank and these were gradually added to until the Imperial country was formed, the Salton sea being the part of the old gulf that was cut off. As this new land on the west was formed the river gradually bore to the left, cutting the channel to the gulf, now recognized as its natural bed. The Salton sink being cut off from any great supply of water gradually evaporated, leaving in its bottom a vast amount of salt, which deposit was added to by the washing of the salt left on its sides, down into the basin, by the action of rains and torrential streams. The matter of elevations is the next thing to consider. The water service of the Salton sea, that is the water level, at the present time is about 250 feet below sea level. Imperial, on the canal which is now carrying almost the entire Colorado river, is about sixty feet below sea level, and the canal head is 100 feet above sea level. Imperial, therefore, is 160 feet lower than the intake, though yet 200 feet above the water service of the Salton sea. It is estimated that it might take the river ten or twelve years, perhaps longer, depending on the annual precipitation in the southwest, to ultimately fill the sink to a point approaching sea level, but fill it is bound to do unless prevented by the enterprise of human agency. The certainty of this result can be understood by the fact that the fall from the intake towards Imperial is so much greater than the fall from the intake south to the gulf through the hitherto established bed of the river. So great is this difference that the service level in the canal just below the intake is five feet lower than the old bed of the river at the point just below the intake, and which latter channel was dry when Mr. Wisner visited the place in August. It should be stated here that just below the intake is an island in the old bed and the channel above referred to is the one between the island and the California side. At that time there was only a very few inches of water running through the channel on the eastern side of the island, a flow one could easily roll up his pants and wade across. Since then, newspaper reports have stated that this channel was almost as dry as the other, at least until the recent flood.

The reader can imagine the start a body of water like the Colorado would have when thrown almost abruptly into a channel five feet lower than its bed, leading to a much lower country beyond and with a huge canal already dug as the beginning of a new channel. Naturally the intake was ground out and enlarged until there was a current and volume there that the engineers after five successive attempts have been unable to stop or divert. And just how this grinding out of the channel is done may be shown by more facts. When Mr. Wisner visited Yuma last August he found 8500 second feet of water flowing by that city, just about the same volume that was flowing there one year before. But he was somewhat startled to discover that the bed of the river was two feet lower at Yuma than it was the year before. The natural conclusion is that the current caused by the rush into the intake below had already scraped two feet off the bottom of the river as far as Yuma, twelve miles above the intake With a fall of 160 feet between the intake and Imperial, and a still greater fall between that point and the Salton sea one can scarcely appreciate what the old river may do in a few years in the way of digging out its own bottom in the vicinity of Yuma. It was these conditions that lessen Mr. Wisner's surprise when he first heard the rumor, which later proved untrue, that the Yuma bridge had been swept away in the recent flood. He is predicting no such calamity and probably has no personal knowledge of the foundations of the bridge, as that is another matter and one in which he is not concerned personally. But if it has piling beneath its cement foundations as some bridges have, it is not impossible that some day the bottom may grind deep enough to loosen the piling and endanger the structure. But such floods as the last one, approximating 90,000 second feet, are sure to do a little business with the river bed under such conditions as exist.

The suggestion has been made by some one that even if the river continues to flow into the Salton sea the evaporation will equal its volume. Figures again prove the contrary. The area of the Salton sink at sea level is about 1,000,000 acres. The annual evaporation in those parts is about eight feet of water or a total for the entire area of 8,000,000 acre feet. Against that the annual average discharge of the Colorado river is 11,000,000 acre feet. There would then be an annual gain of 3,000,000 acre feet over any possible evaporation.

In respect of how to prevent what seems at first thought to be in the inevitable, there are two or three projects under way that will certainly prove of great benefit and many others may be devised before there is wide disaster. Of those assured Mr. Wisner makes particular mention

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of the Laguna project. When that is completed and thousands of acres below it are brought under cultivation a vast amount of this water will be utilized. When the Roosevelt dam is completed a very large part of the water of the Gila river, one of the Colorado's main tributaries, will never get as far as Yuma. There are other storage projects contemplated on the tributaries of the Colorado that will further lessen its volume and what may be the fruits of further study on the part of engineers no one can tell. The situation, therefore, is not all black for the Imperial country and there may be yet many ways of preventing the thing that would result disastrously were nature left to her own devices.

It is the judgment of those best posted, that this is only a repetition of geological history.

There is a legend among the Indians of southern California that this same filling of the sink occurred about as long ago as the lives of four old men, by which one might arrive at about 350 years ago. Mr. Wisner says that on the inclined plain or shore of the present Salton sink have been found three fresh water beaches;that is three beaches that are believed to have been formed by fresh water for the reason that the shells found there are the same as found in fresh water. This suggests three inundations before the present one. The theory is that when the river fills the sink to the water level or so high the current ceases, then it begins to form bars across its own pathway, just as the Imperial country was originally formed, then gradually throws its current to the east finding a more rapidly receding elevation towards the sea through what is now the old river bed.

Then when that is filled by bars,or some artificial or other channel cuts in again from the west as it did in the construction of the Imperial canal, it again turns its face to the westward with the Salton sea for its destination.

The movements of the river are of more than passing interest to engineers for the reason that it is the only big river that within the memory of the present generation has literally taken up its bed and walked without at least scattering a few of the blankets.—*Arizona Republican.*

American Investments in Mexico.

Americans have invested approximately $500,000,000 in Mexico during the past twenty-five years, a small amount in comparison with the total wealth of the country, but that $500,000,000 has accomplished more during that time for the development of Mexico than all the rest of the capital of the country.

We have invested $75,000,000 in Mexican mines, and incidentally have got the money back in payment for mining machinery sold to the Mexicans. But we have taught Mexico modern mining methods, and have thereby increased the aggregate value of Mexican mines probably a hundred fold.

We have invested $25,000,000 in agricultural enterprises in Mexico, and during the same time we have sold to Mexico about that much agricultural machinery. We have taught the Mexicans how to farm, and have added to their potential wealth in farming lands a hundred times $25,000,000.

We have invested a few millions in Mexican banking enterprises, and we have taught the Mexicans banking and the use of banks. We have built hydraulic power plants and taught the Mexicans how to utilize the enormous amount of energy going to waste in their waterfalls by transforming it into electrical energy. We are paving city streets with asphalt, putting in sewer and water systems, electric lighting plants and street car systems, replacing cumbrous old buildings with modern, steel-frame structures, changing the external appearance of things generally. We have invested in city real estate, and are teaching the Mexicans how to build a city. Witness the remarkable change in the City of Mexico in the past ten years.—From "The Americanization of Mexico," by Edward M. Conley, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for December.

English is surely and steadily making its way as an international language. One of the countries in which a great change has come about within a few years is Mexico. The study of English is compulsory in the schools, and already the knowledge of the language has spread among the people to such an extent that a merchant or traveler from the states may do business or move about comfortably with only the most meager knowledge of Spanish.—*Youth's Companion.*

A so-called "happy family" P. T. Barnum used to exhibit consisted of a lion, a tiger, a bear, a wolf, and a lamb, all penned together in one cage. "Remarkable!" a visitor said to Mr. Barnum; "remarkable, impressive, instructive! And how long have these animals dwelt together in this way?" "Seven months," Barnum answered, "but the lamb has occasionally to be renewed."—*Exchange.*

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHŒNIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Riggs Institute has recently added 400 new books to the library.

The teachers at Flandreau are preparing lectures to be given before the school Tuesday evenings.

At Yuma during the recent floods, the Colorado passed the thirty-two foot mark, and all this water is going into the Salton sea.

The farmer and his detail have gathered 950 bushels of corn. The yield and the quality of corn are good.—*Indian News.*

The *New Indian* of Carson school prints the picture of Ruth and Nonebah weaving Navaho rugs at the Phoenix school.

The school has realized over $5000 from the farm of 320 acres the past year. Not many farms in the community have done better.—*Indian News.*

Miss Anna Smith, one of the matrons of Sherman Institute, made a short call at this school on Tuesday evening. Miss Smith had left Riverside over a week before, and was delayed at Maricopa on account of the damage done to the bridge across the Gila river by the high water.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Chaplin, who left the school for California two years ago, will be sorry to hear of the death of their daughter, Pearl. She had been sick for more than a year but very patient in her suffering. She died at Imperial, California, November 26. Rose had just returned from Pueblo, where she completed her course as a trained nurse. The family is now living at Hottville, fifteen miles south of Imperial.

An effort is being made to secure an appropriation from Congress of $10.000 for the care of the beautiful old San Xavier Indian reservation. A former appropriation of $3,000 was expended in repairing the roof.

The estimates transmitted to Congress provide $143,000 for this school for the fiscal year 1907. For irrigation of Pima Indian lands the sum of $49,000 is recommended. For Fort Mohave school $45,000. and for Truxton school $27,045; for repair of Casa Grande ruins $3,000.

The regulation controling the sale of lands of deceased Indians have been so modified by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as to require that all deeds for such lands shall hereafter contain a provision forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor on the premises conveyed.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

Many parties have been arranged to visit the Mission at San Xavier Saturday evening. The festival at the old mission is a great sight and one that once seen is never forgotten. The tourists in the city are fortunate to be here at this same time, when they may see one of the most unique and weird celebrations of the Catholic church.—*Tucson Post.*

Mr. Carl E. Grunsky one of the consulting engineers of the reclamation service in company with Mr. B. A. Fowler visited the Indian school Wednesday. Mr. Grunsky has been inspecting the delta of the Colorado and the Laguna Dam project, and will visit Roosevelt, in company with Engineer L. C. Hill. He was a member of the original Panama commission.

The girls' literary society met Monday evening in the chapel, and the following pupils took part: Lottie Phillips, Sarah Valenzuela, Ina Bussell, Paulita Carasco, Marie Vicenti, Ellen Donahue, Katherine Lowry, Myra Valenzuela and Sarah Maddux. Some choice selections from the talking machine were also listened to with close attention and much pleasure.

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A very delightful party was given last Friday evening by ten of the ladies of the school. About fifty guests were present. Progressive flinch and other games were played during the evening. The new Victor talking machine did its share of the talking and singing.

The sad news of Mrs. Susie Stanshaw's sudden death at her home in northern California on November 22 reached us a few days ago. She will be remembered at this school as Susie Merrill, the prize winner in the oratorical contest in 1902 and a member of the graduating class of 1903. Her friends and schoolmates extend to her mother and family their heart-felt sympathy in this time of deep sorrow for them.

Robert Lewis, who has just joined our printing force, is an example of what an Indian boy may do for himself. He completed the course at Phœnix, Ariz., where he also became familiar with type. After leaving school he did not idle his time away, but secured a position on a paper a few miles from Phœnix, where he worked until leaving to come here. Mr. Lewis is a very rapid and industrious worker. We are glad to add such young men to our force.—Chilocco *Weekly Journal.*

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held Sunday evening. Jose Kalka was leader for the evening. The topic was Thankfulness. The songs, in which all joined heartily, were selected with reference to the subject for the evening. Many of the boys spoke very earnestly, especially mentioning many things for which, as students of this school, they are thankful.

Otto Doolittle, Osif Clark and Raymond Hayes spoke well on material gifts for which we should be thankful. Victor Manuel spoke strongly on the "unspeakable gift" of Jesus as being the greatest cause we have for thankfulness.

Miss Harvey's usual encouragement was missed, as she was unable to attend the meeting. We were all sorry that Miss Earlougher was to leave us as a member of the Sunday evening committee, but were very glad to welcome Mrs. Shawk in her place. The Y. M. C. A. will be in charge of the next meeting; subject, Charity. We hope many of the girls will have something to say on the topic.

Correspondence.

Indian Leader.

Inspector and Mrs. Cyrus Beede left for White Eagle, Oklahoma, on the night of November 28, after a stay of three weeks at Haskell. Mr. Beede has the honor of being the oldest official in the Indian service—that is, has served the greatest number of years. His first experience was in 1870. During the thirty-five years he has been in the work he has accupied various positions, chief clerk, agent and inspector. Both he and Mrs. Beede have had many interesting experiences that the employes enjoyed hearing about. Their home was in Lawrence for a short time a number of years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murie and son, Lawrence, visited Wallace Murie last Sunday. Mr. Murie addressed the pupils in the chapel in the afternoon. His talk was interesting to all. He told of his early experiences as a pupil in the mission school at Genoa, Nebraska, and at Hampton; then as drill master and disciplinarian at Haskell under the first superintendent, Dr. James Marvin, and contrasted conditions in those days with the excellent ones of today. Mr. Murie praised the school, reminding the pupils of their many advantages and giving them good advice. He also told of his present pleasant work of collecting Indian relics with their histories, for the Field Museum of Chicago, and legends and other interesting Indian material for the Carnegie Institute, Washington, closing with an Indian legend.

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To Mother—Out of Town.

Dear Mother,

It makes me feel queerly
To write you this letter tonight,
When it seems, or it seems pretty nearly,
That you're somewhere around out of sight.
I can hardly believe you're not sitting
Up-stairs (though I know you are not),
Just doing your mending or knitting,
I miss you a lot.

I wish I had some news to tell you.
I'm not doing much that is sport.
I'm getting my lessons so well you
Will smile when you see my report.
I've had a bad cold, but I'm better.
I wasn't to tell—I forgot.
Please write me a very long letter.
I miss you a lot.

We're getting on nicely without you.
Do you think you are coming home soon?
Your friends all keep asking about you.
The cook burned the pudding at noon.
And Sunday night our dog Fido
Got pretty well beaten by Spot.
He mopes round the house just as I do.
I miss you a lot.

Last week Billie Evans' father
Came home, and he brought him a gun.
I think if 'twas me I would rather
Have skates, for I think they're more fun.
The kisses will count up to thirty
If you reckon a kiss for each blot.
Heaps of love, from your little son, Bertie.
P. S. I miss you a lot.

—Ethel M. Kelley in *Youth's Companion.*

The Zuni Salt Deposits.

Forty miles south of the pueblo of Zuni, in the west central portion of New Mexico, there is a deposit of salt which is not only of great geologic interest, but promises to prove of considerable economic importance. It is briefly described by Mr. N. H. Darton in the year book of the United States geological survey, which is entitled, "Contributions to Economic Geology, 1904."

The locality is eighty miles south of Gallup, on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad, and about the same distance west of Magdalena, on a branch of the same railroad system. This deposit has been a source of supply for the Indians and Mexicans for several centuries, and of late the salt is hauled to ranches in a wide surrounding district. The present output averages only approximately 1,000 tons a year, valued at about $2.50 a ton. A small colony of Mexicans at the locality collect the salt in a very crude manner. Ordinarily, persons desiring a supply go to the place and help themselves.

The deposits occur in a lake, which occupies a portion of the bottom of a deep depression in a plain of cretaceous sandstone. This depression is about a mile in diameter, and has walls of sandstone, in part capped by lava, averaging about 150 feet in height. The lake is about 4,000 feet long, east and west, and about 3,000 feet wide, and is apparently shallow. The water contains about 26 per cent of salt, mostly chloride of sodium. The region is arid and the evaporation causes the crystalization of the salt, especially in the shallow waters.

A large amount of salt could be obtained by properly conducted solar evaporation of the lake water. By washing the salt with a small amount of the lake water the more soluble foreign salts are removed and almost pure chloride of sodium remains.—*Coconino Sun.*

Echoes of Thanksgiving.

The following program was rendered by third grade pupils, Miss Katherine Spiers, teacher:

Song—"America" . . . . . School
Concert Recitation—"Let us Give Thanks" . . . . . Girls
Recitation—Thanksgiving . . Josie Mollie
Song—"Bringing in the Sheaves" . . School
Concert Recitation—"Harvest is Home" . . . . . School
Recitation—The Wise Fairy . . . . . Elizabeth Hubbard
Recitation—"What I Think," . Fred Nuchoay
Recitation—"The Chicken's Mistake," . . . . . Pauleta Carrasco
Recitation—"Our First Thanksgiving," . . . . . Tomassa Holmes
Recitation—"The Three Bugs," . . . . . Pablo Valenzuella

The Desirable Dad.

The stork one day
Had lost its way,
Was tired and full of rancor,
And asked the child
That at it smiled
Where it would like to anchor.
The kid was wise,
As you'll surmise,
And murmured to the birdie:
"Just take me down
To New York town
To dear old Pa McCurdy."

—*Puck.*

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Uncivilized Sports.

"Senseless and useless destruction of the wild creatures of streams, or forest, or air, never appealed to me as a civilized kind of fun. But I am convinced that it is only so-called civilized people who indulge in that species of destruction. I have spent a good deal of my time with Indian hunters and fisherman in the west. They can set examples that will put to shame many a white sportsman with destructive impulses. The Indian hunter kills only what game or fish he can use. He never ceases to express contempt for the white man's wantonness in killing game that he can not use, or catching fish after he has enough. I once obtained useful lessons on this subject while among the Indians in the mountains of British Columbia.

The head streams of the Frazer river were so filled with fish that a man could catch a wagon-load a day. Yet the Indians wasted none, and were quick to rebuke any tendency on my part to do so. The Indians often remonstrate with white hunters for killing more game than they need. When these remonstrances have proven in vain, as they usually do, I have known the Indians to go stealthily ahead of the white hunters and endeavor to drive the game away."—*Field and Stream.*

Public Opinion.

Even the liquor element is beginning to draw the lines more correctly. Witness the liquor dealer who said: "Don't you know that Christianity and my business can't stand together?" The *Wine and Spirit News* of October 4 gave a column to what is termed "The great W. T. C. U. pow-pow in the city of Angels on the far-away Pacific coast," with the explanation that "it is always well to know what the opposition is doing." It is said of this Convention, "It means business as to the overthrow of the liquor traffic," and after showing the size of the National W. C. T. U. as to number, departments, etc, added: "The organization has taken no backward step. Year by year it eliminates unneccessary features, incorporates new ones, widens its territory, strengthens its stakes, dignifies its procedures, brings things to pass."

That is exactly what we are doing.

And who does not believe that the doxology would better have been sung at the closing of Bishop Potter's subway saloon rather than at its opening, and that sooner or latter the doxology will be sung over the whole liquor business? Let us proceed with public opinion.—*Union Signal.*

Thanksgiving Entertainment.

The following program was held Wednesday, November 29, 1905, seven-thirty p. m.

Selection—American Fantasia, "Gems of Stephen Foster." Band.
Hymn—"America" ..... School
Singing—*a* "Autumn" *b* "Lady Bug" ..... Third Grade
Piano Solo ..... Lillie Secahonka
Recitation—"The Three Bugs" .....
Pablo Valenzuela, Third Grade.
Singing—"The Flag Song" ..... Adult First Reader Class
Selection—"The First Heart Throbs" ..... Band
Hymn—"O Worship The King" ..... School
Song—"See-Saw" ..... Chart Class
Piano Solo ..... Dottie Webber
Recitation—"Harvest is Home" .....
Hoska Daws, Joseph Shultz, Fred Nouchoay.
Singing—*a* "The Kitchen Clock" *b* "The Owl" .....
Second Grade.
Recitation—"The Little Company" ..... First Grade
Medley Selection—Southern Plantation Songs" ..... Band
Song—"What Happened" ..... Adult Second Grade
Recitation—"Pumpkin Pie" .....
Carlos Kisto, John Enas, Jose Lewis, Hoska Daws.
Song—"The Tea Kettle" ..... First Grade
Recitation—"The Thanksgiving Dolly" ..... First Grade
Song—"The Pilgrims" ..... Chart Class
Piano Duet ..... Ellen Donahue, Dottie Webber
Dialogue—"Thanksgiving in Turkey Land" .....
Second Grade.
Dialogue—"The Two Invitations" ..... Third Grade
Selection—"Robin Hood" ..... Band

Yuma Lemons Take Premium

Althee Modesti has received a certificate of award of a silver medal for display of lemons at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Besides the lemons, Mr. Modesti had a display of citron at the great Fair. As the fruit is not grown anywhere else in the United States, he will no doubt receive a medal for it also.—*Ex.*

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Home Conditions.

In the northwestern part of Wisconsin is an Indian reservation which has been my home since I was seven years old. The reservation is in Sawyer County near the western boundary of the state.

The nearest city is Ashland on the south shore of Lake Superior. The Soo division of the Northern Wisconsin railroad terminates at our village, Reserve.

We are on the forty-third degree of north latitude, 90 degrees west longitude and about 1600 feet above sea level. Our mean annual temperture is 50 degrees; rainfall is from 30 to 36 inches and our prevailing winds are the westerlies.

The formation I have learned has been the uplifting of the former sea bottom and that it is a good example of an old coastal plain and partly by the work of the glacier that once covered the northern part of the United States.

The remains of the great work done by the glaciers may be seen in the many beautiful lakes, drumlins with their marshy valleys and the gravel and boulders they have caused to be there.

The soil is a mixture of sand, gravel, clay and loam. Wheat, rye, oats and corn and dense forests of pine and hard wood grow there.

The bear, deer, wolf and other anlmals are found. The eagle, many varieties of hawks, wild ducks, geese and many small birds make their homes there part of the year.

The lake on the bank of which the Indian village is situated is one of a continuous chain of lakes that once made it possible for the Indians to go on water from Green Bay of Lake Michigan to Lake Superior with only short portages.—William Isham in the (Carlisle, Penn.) *Arrow*.

Subtraction.

A teacher in a western public school was giving her class the first lesson in subtraction. "Now in order to subtract," she exclaimed, "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance one couldn't take three apples from four pears nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room.

"Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"—*Harper's Weekly*.

Mexico Learning from the United States.

The study of English is compulsory in the Mexican public schools. Every year Mexico sends to the United States a number of school teachers to study American pedagogic methods. A great many Mexican children are being educated in the schools and colleges of this country where formerly they were sent to Europe. The number of Mexican visitors to the United States and the number of American visitors to Mexico is increasing every year. It is said that Yucatecans know New York better than the city of Mexico, and the west-coast Mexicans are more at home in San Francisco than in their own capital city. Thus, each year the American way of living is taking a deeper hold on the Mexican people.

The vice-president of Mexico and announced successor of President Diaz is very much Americanized in his ideas. In fact, he might easily be mistaken for a plain, shrewd American business man for his appearance, manner, and methods. He has always been exceedingly friendly toward Americans. As governor of the state of Sonora, he encouraged them to invest in enterprises in his state and to settle therein. He spared no effort in seeing that their lives, property, and civil rights were protected. He is well informed about the United States, and is a student of English. He has three daughters in school at San Francisco, and is educating all of his children in the United States. —*America Monthly Review of Reviews*.

Fence Post of the Nation.

The boundary in the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada can not be marked by a chalk line, nor by stone monuments, But it is important that it should be marked in some way to avoid the frequent disputes as to fishing rights. It is now proposed to anchor buoys in the lakes along the line, and also along the Canadian coast on the Atlantic, three miles from shore, so that the fishermen may know when they are trespassing in foreign waters. This is more sensible than the act of the traditional numskull, who cut a notch in the side of his boat to mark the place where he lost his watch overboard.—*Youth's Companion*.

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume 6. *Phoenix, Arizona, December 16, 1905.* *Number 45.*

Foot Ball Banquet.

In accordance with the usual custom the Indian school foot ball players were tendered their annual banquet on last Friday evening. This year they met to celebrate their recent victories on the field, which have gained for them the championship of 1905, in the Inter-scholastic League of Arizona.

The banquet was held in the large sittingroom of the girls' building, the room being transformed into a beautiful banquet hall under the direction of Mrs. Snyder and Miss Noland; Otto Doolittle and Boyd Jackson having charge of the step ladder and hammer, useful implements in successful decorating. Boughs of the pepper tree were arranged to form banks and bowers, such as only the foliage of their fern-like trees can furnish.

The handsome silk American flag which always figures prominently on all state occasions, was raised conspicuously from a bower of peppers, directly back of the seat of honor and opposite the entrance to the room.

The electric lights shone out beneath fresh shades of yellow, red and blue, the colors of the team; across the center, along the ceiling the three colors were interwoven in graceful folds and festoons, the material allowed to fall so as to drape the dividing pillars, not entwining them in barber pole style; the central pillar, which supports the circular seat, had the additional adornment of large tri-colored penants and pepper boughs; the table, being arranged to form a hollow square, made a pleasing surrounding for this attractive enclosure.

Covers were laid for about seventy-five. The color scheme was artistically carried out in all the table decorations; placed at intervals were large mats of blue crepe paper on which were arranged pyramids of oranges and bright red oranges; doylies of the same colors were used on the damask cloth and ribbons of the three colors were suspended from the ceiling to various points on the table.

Those present included the members of the first and second teams, their girl friends and a limited number of employees, who were honored with invitations. Six girls served as waitresses and served the guests beautifully.

The menu was as follows:

ROAST YOUNG TURKEY
CRANBERRY JELLY
MASHED POTATOES ESCALOPED CORN
BAKED BEANS PICKLES
DOUGHNUTS
MINCE PIE PUMPKIN PIE
ICE CREAM CAKE
COFFEE

Captain E. P. Grinstead, whose untiring efforts at coaching the team have

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been rewarded by their victories, acted as toastmaster and occupied the seat of honor at the table, with Captain Otto Doolittle and Manuel Eschief, of the first team, whose brilliant work, in a great measure, won for the team the last game, sat near him at the right.

The various members of the foot ball team and the invited guests responded to toasts and made interesting remarks.

Mrs. Sanderson furnished the following impromptu poem:

Long ago when Spartan mother
Sent her son into the field
To defend the country's honor,
And compel the foe to yield.

As she buckled on his armor
And prepared him for the fray;
"Return you with your shield or on it,"
Would the Spartan mother say.

Years have flown, but yet this spirit
Has not vanished with the time,
And we understand its promptings
When our heroes take the line,

'Gainst the foes upon the gridiron,
As they push them from the goal;
"Win the penant, Ours the victory,"
Each girl shouts from inmost soul.

"Indians have it; One more touch down!"
Is the all inspiring yell;
And the quickened muscle vibrates,
While the score the school girls tell.

What to you would be the trophy
Were your classmates not to share
In the glory and the honor?
Glad you are, to have them care.

Up then, one and all, with water
Clear as crystal, share the pearls
Of your precious, honest vict'ries
With your grand stand Indian girls.

Great credit is due Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Hoffman for the success of the banquet, for without choice viands there would be no banquets and the planning and arranging for an affair of this kind means no small amount of brain work as well as labor.

Agent Michelet will begin to make additional allotments on the White Earth reservation at Pine Point, December 11.—*Weekly Review.*

Extracts From Home Letters.

My! You should see how we yell for our boys to win.

Our boys are the championships of this region and of 1905.

Our band will furnish the music for the Territorial Fair. I am playing solo and first alto in the old band.

We had a nice time on Thanksgiving. We had nothing to do all day but enjoy ourselves in the bright sunshine.

We yelled at the game, and high school girls yelled, but by and by the high school girls didn't yell any more.

I am not forgetting you. Every night I look at the stars which shine over your home, and say your prayers for you.

In the evening we had our Thanksgiving dinner. Many good things were seen on the tables and afterwards were seen no more.

I am still working in the sewing room. I made two handkerchiefs for the Territorial Fair. I am now making a wild-rose center piece.

I am working at the printing office and I am working very hard too, to learn how to set type and print our paper, which we print every week.

I am trying to learn all I can, so that when I go back home I may be of some use to our people. And I am very anxious for some of you to go to school as long as you can.

We drill with rifles every evening after supper, that is, we boys that are going to drill in that competitive at the Fair. We are doing some hard drilling. Discipli-

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narian Grinstead said we were doing fine in our drill.

Well, I think this school is getting to be the best Indian school. I have been watching the things in years that are past, how the trees grow and the buildings used to be but now everything seems to be different.

We all had just a lovely time Thanksgiving. We could'nt have had any better time. You folks must not bother about ——. He is getting along; when he first came he weighed 144 lbs. and now he weighs 164.

I hope you had many things to eat Thanksgiving as we did. I did not know which to eat first. The phonograph played music and the boys waved turkey legs around about their heads, and we all exclaimed, "Hurrah!"

So many nice things happened last month that I will not tell you everything. Our literary evenings have been very interesting. I think we learn more on that evening than we do any other evening, for we have select readings, debates and music.

Some of us worked to give the children a great feast, but at the same time we didn't mind it for everything looked so good we couldn't put our smiles away. Perhaps we were very tired but we didn't feel it. It is truly great fun to prepare a Thanksgiving dinner.

Our football team went to the park on Thanksgiving Day to play with the Phœnix high school. They had played before, but neither won the game, so on Thanksgiving Day was the most exciting game. Our team came out victorious. When we came back in the evening, we had a very nice dinner: turkey, fresh corn, potatoes, nuts, sauce, and so on. Our superintendent has bought for the school a large phonograph which played for us while we ate our dinner.

From Other Schools

Pine Ridge, S. D.

Ogiala Light.

Day School Inspector Duncan has been inspecting the schools in this part of the reservation recently, and while here took a trip to No. 30 day school, which has been closed the last few years. The people near that school are quite anxious to have it re-opened, as many of these find from experience that there are many reasons for having a good school near home, where the little ones can go to and from school each day, and be at home with their parents.

Following is the list of agency employes:

John R. Brennan, agent.
Frank E. McIntyre, clerk.
Jennie L. Brennan, financial clerk.
James R. Walker, physician.
W. C. Smoot, additional farmer.
Thomas Tyon, additional farmer.
James Smalley, additional farmer.
John J. Boesl, additional farmer.
B. J. Gleason, additional farmer.
George C. Dawson, additional farmer.
Fred A. Foote, engineer and sawyer.
Melvin Baxter, issue clerk.
George W. Cyphers, carpenter.
Patrick Gunn, blacksmith and wheelwright.
E. G. Bettelyoun, clerk.
Oliver Ross, clerk.
A. M. Landman, stenographer and typewriter.
Frank C. Goings, watchman.

At the recent U. S. court held at Sioux Falls, S. D., three Indians were convicted of bringing whiskey on the reservation and selling it to Indians. They were Mollie Janis, who was sentenced for sixty days in jail, Joe Adams, who received three months and $100 fine, and Richard Whiteface who received six months and $100 fine. The last was the only one that was tried, the two pleaded guilty. Any one who has had any experience, regarding the conviction of Indians in whiskey cases will appreciate the difficulty the Agent J. R. Brennan had in getting evidence enough to convict these Indians.

As one of the results of the distribution of annuity checks among the Indians at Walker, Minn. last week, most of the proceeds of which was spent for liquor, a four months old Indian baby was drowned in Leech Lake in a peculiar manner. The mother had the papoose on her back, and was crossing the lake in a rowboat on her way to the agency, when the child slipped down and disappeared in the lake,

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never to be seen again. Such was the mother's condition that she did not notice that the child was not on her back for some time and was not able to locate it. The body has not yet been recovered. This is the first accident of any kind traceable to the annual payment.

White Earth, Minnesota.

Chippeway Herald.

A large number of western horses, harnesses and wagons were issued to the Mille Lac Indians this month by Agent Michelet.

Apples, turkeys and cranberries are a luxury with us this year. The pupils must content themselves Thanksgiving with turkeys that grew upon chicken roosts.

There are many red squirrels living in the trees in the yard. It speaks well for the will power of our boys that they are willing to let them live in the community.

About thirty Mille Lac Indians were made happy last week when Uncle Sam started them off in life with a span of horses, new harness, wagon, plows, bob sled, harrow, etc., worth in all upward of $300.00

Mr. Enoch Jones, former disciplinarian in this school, but now at Flandreau, was in this community last week in quest of pupils. We have not learned as to his success but are informed that this reservation has been pretty well stripped of pupils.

The request of Mr. Calkins, carpenter, for a transfer to Pipestone that he and Mrs. Calkins might be in the same school, was granted and Mr. William Elsenpeter. who resigned from Pine Ridge last spring was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Elsenpeter was carpenter at this school for a time some years ago.

The September payment of the Osage Indians at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, was made in the usual form. Before an Indian could draw his money, he had to show the agent conclusively that he has delivered his child, if any, to the school teacher for enrollment. The Indian hates to relinquish his children under any conditions. So he keeps them at home as long as he can, and finally takes them to the schoolhouse, gets an affidavit showing the same, goes down to the disbursing agent and draws his money.

Chemawa, Oregon.

Chemawa American.

Col. Pringle is a Chemawa visitor.

The assistant superintendent's cottage is going up fast.

The football game between the Fort Stevens team and Chemawa was largely attended by employees and pupils of the school. The score was 0 to 0.

Mrs. Spink was a very sucessful teacher during her short incumbency.

Miss Johnson, a new teacher appointed by the Civil Service, is teaching the fifth grade.

Mr. Herbert Campbell, who has been ill in the Salem hospital, is much better and is with his parents in Chemawa.

If we were to ask the pupils of this school to vote on the song they like best, "I was a Wondering Sheep" would come out ahead. It seems to be a general favorite.

Lawrence Kansas.

ndian Leader.

Zero weather was what Monday brought us. It seemed very cold as compared with the weather of one week before.

An original problem by primary pupils: "If Mr. Squanto made 940 bows and sold ten per cent of them to the Pilgrims how many bows did he sell?"

The dormitory at the Pottawatomie school at Nadeau, Kansas, was burned Sunday night. The pupils and employees escaped uninjured. The loss is estimated at $21,000.

Osage Boarding School.

Correspondence.

So far the weather has been exceedingly pleasant, and we trust a continuance of the same.

The present enrollment is 132, but we expect it to reach 150 by the end of the year. There being so many Indian schools on this reservation, and so many pupils being transferred to non-reservation schools, the attendance has decreased for the last few years.

The following is a list of employees at the present time:

Dr. Laban C. Sherry, superintendent.
William Davis, principal teacher.
Louisa Wallace, teacher.
Mary P. Yates, music teacher.
Blanche Thomas, kindergartener.
Louis Studer, industrial teacher.
Jennie Gray, matron.
Laura Mahin, assistant matron.
Luradell Henry, assistant matron.
Nellie L. Hamilton, nurse.
Kate Robinson, seamstress.
Marietta Hayes, assistant seamstress.
Ida Luppy, assistant seamstress.
Mariam V. Krepps, laundress.
Anna Peterson, assistant laundress.
Monroe Harris, assistant laundress.
Peter C. Martinez, baker.
Lizzie Pike, cook.
Emma I. Edgarton, assistant cook.
Stella Hall, assistant cook.

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Byron L. Edgarton, farmer.
Lewellyn J. Stratton, carpenter.
William D. Henry, engineer.
Cornelius Wheelock, assistant engineer.
John Roy, laborer.
Ernest Harris, pumpman.
Dr. J. W. Way, physician.

Several of the employees are enjoying their annual leave of absence.

A nice new dairy building has just been erected and we expect to purchase a new herd of cows next spring and will try a system of dairying.

A steam laundry and large stone barn have also been allowed and will be erected within a short time, about February or March.

Capt. Frank Frantz, our Indian agent will become the new governor of Oklahoma, the fore part of January. It is rumored that Mr. Millard the leasing clerk of the Osage agency will succeed Capt. Frantz as agent. L. C. S.

Pawhuska, Okla., Dec. 9, 1905.

Flandreau, South Dakota.

Weekly Review.

Supt. Campbell of the Pipestone school is enjoying a short leave of absence, visiting Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Owing to the fact that there are several cases of smallpox in the country, Dr. Spafford has ordered a general vaccination of pupils, and sore arms will soon be on the program.

A news item from the capital states that through the efforts of Congressman Steenerson, Major Scott of Leech Lake agency will be ordered to make another cash payment of $100,000 to the Red Lake Indians within thirty days.

The bad weather put a stop to re-roofing the school building and as a consequence the chapel, situated directly beneath, has been too cold this week to hold the evening assembly regularly. If this weather holds a week or two it will be fixed.

William Baine, a noted foot ball player, formerly of Haskell, later of Kansas and Wisconsin, this year coach for the S. D. A. C. of Brookings, until about October tenth, was fatally wounded by a policeman at Sisseton Saturday evening. Baine was intoxicated and was shooting a revolver in the streets. The officer told him to quit and he turned the gun to him. He missed the first shot and the officer shot him in the head while he was in the act of firing again.

"What happened to Rollignan?"
"He drowned."
"An' couldn't he swim?"
"He did, for eight hours, but he was a union man."—*Yonkers Statesmen.*

Corn Comparison.

Farmers are inclined to look upon their calling as being a menial occupation and of little importance when compared with some of the trusts. But in fact, it is the largest, as well as most important industry in the world, and the value of a single year's production is far beyond our comprehension. In the *Inter-Ocean* we find the following comparisons made with corn and these give us only a little understanding of the enormous value of our agricultural products:

"At an average of 50 cents a bushel— and corn is well above that price in the Chicago market— the crop will be worth $1,312,500,000. On September 1 our national debt, including all outstanding greenbacks, was $1,283,121,939. So with our corn crop we could pay off the entire national debt, and redeem every greenback in gold and still have nearly $30,000,000 left to celebrate the feat. We could, from our corn crop alone and if there were any reason for so doing, give every man, woman and child of the 80,000,000 people in this nation, over $16 each to buy a Thanksgiving dinner.

We could with our corn crop pay off every bond and redeem every share of the United States Steel corporation, make the shareholders forget that dividends were ever passed and have $400,000,000 left for the relief of other trusts.

We could with our corn crop pay the heirs of every Equitable policy without waiting for him to die and without touching the company's assets at all."

The *Inter-Ocean* concludes: We could play all sorts of tricks with our corn crop, so enormous and so valuable is it. And yet this is only one of our crops. When we consider it and the others, we may well rejoice and thank God for our goodly heritage."—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Commissioner Leupp, in speaking recently of the fear some had had of letting the Indian keep his Indian songs lest he fail to become Americanized, said: "The Frenchmen comes to this country and still loves and sings his native songs, and is just as good an American; the German comes and keeps the songs of his fatherland, and is as good an American. Why not the Indian?—*Indian's Friend.*

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to sneeze kind sir," she said.
"And at whom will you sneeze, my pretty maid?"
"Atchoo! Atchoo! kind sir," she said.—*Ex.*

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHŒNIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School 25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Miss Jessie Ranson has resigned her position as dinning room matron.

Mrs. Belle Zimmerman is temporarily employed as assistant matron at the girls' home.

The band played at the Fair grounds Friday afternoon, for the special matinee. A large crowd was in attendance.

Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recently addressed the Bethlehem branch of the National Indian Association.

The band concert Tuesday afternoon was unsually interesting. The boys are doing some hard praticing now, preparing for Fair week.

Miss Mary E. Kelly states that there are still quite a number of albinos at the second mesa in the Hopi country—four women, two men, two girls, and one boy.

Merrill M. Griffith, for more then three years printer at this school, and lately leasing clerk at Crow Creek, South Dakota, has been appointed compositor in the government printing office at Washington.

Elmer Gardner, assistant engineer, resigned his position Monday to accept a job for a mining company near Kelvin, Arizona, at four dollars a day. Good engineers are always in demand in this region.

Louis L. Hagen, who has filled most acceptably for five years the position of tailor at this school, left Friday evening for New York, having been appointed clothing inspector for the War Department at a salary of eighty dollars a month. So one by one the faithful workers are called to more responsible positions.

Judge McCoy of Aberdeen recently rendered an important decision whereby the proceeds of sale of deceased allotments are subject to levy upon a judgment. Judge McCoy holds that the money is subject to levy as a matter of law and that the United States has no interest in it whatever.—*Weekly Review.*

The Appropriators' canal will be repaired in about three week. The estimated cost is $3,600. It will be necessary to dig about 300 feet of new ditch west of the Tempe bridge. Since the destruction of the Arizona dam, the Indian school is entirely dependent upon the Appropriators' canal for irrigating water.

The Navaho, who have been in hiding since their capture of Agent Perry of For Defiance, have come in and given themselves up as prisoners to the federal authorities. The Navaho surrendered this week to Superintendent Lemmon at Keam's Canyon. They will be taken to Fort Defiance and tried for their hostile action.—*St. John's Herald.*

The people of Arizona are greatly disappointed over the President's recommendation of joint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. They feel that they should be allowed to retain a territorial form of government indefinitely rather than be forced into statehood in this distasteful manner, and the bill will be resisted to the end by the free citizens of Arizona.

The Adelphian Literary Society had a lively meeting Monday evening. The question discussed was: Resolved, That inter-scholastic foot ball promotes the best interest of the Phœnix Indian school. The affirmative was represented by Wilsey McLain, Sam Rice and Boyd Jackson—the negative by Hal O. Davidson, Antonio Pallan and Joe Celaya. After careful deliberation the judges rendered their decision in favor of the negative. The mouth organ solo by Nellie Douglas was well received by the audience.

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The Y. W. C. A. met in the chapel Sunday evening at 7.20 p. m. The president, Jennie Mills, was leader for the evening. The topic was Charity, and the Bible lesson was taken from the thirteenth Chapter of *I* Corinthians. Many of the girls had some thought to give on the lesson. Sarah Maddux, Lottie Philips, and Jessie Coochasnema spoke well on practical charity. The subject for the next meeting will be Courage. The Y. M. C. A. will be in charge.

Mr. Frank P. Lee, industrial teacher at Fort Bidwell, California, who has been transferred to this school as farmer, vice A. F. Donn, temporarily employed, arrived Wednesday morning. Mr. Lee is no stranger to Phœnix or Arizona farming operations. He brought with him four bright Paiute boys, Frank John, Tommy Ochiho, George Brown and Harry Bostic, the first, he states, that have ever gone from that region to a reservation school.

Mr. H. F. Robinson, irrigation engineer, accompanied Superintendent Goodman to Camp McDowell last week to inspect the ditches and note the damage done by the late high water. The river bed east of the old fort is about 2400 feet wide and the high water mark was more than fourteen feet above the present water level. Some more arable land has been washed away and the canals greatly damaged. The head of the Jones ditch is now high above the river which also further down has encroached upon the land and completely washed away the canal for a distance of half a mile.

A Christmas appeal comes from the Rice Station school, Talklai, Arizona. Mrs. Perkins, wife of the superintendent, writes: "We have over two hundred full-blooded Apache children in our school ranging from four years of age up to sixteen. Some of these children have been in school four or five years, others only a month or two. If you could have seen them the first of September when their parents brought them to school, the girls in full camp regalia from bandana shawls to pointed moccasins, dirty, sullen and full of the evil influences of the camp, and then have been present at Sunday school last Sunday and seen the long file of well dressed, bright faced children march to their places in perfect step with good music; if you could have heard them sing their hymns and recite their psalms, you would never have believed they were the same children of two months before." —*Indian's Friend.*

The breaking up of tribal funds of the Indians which Goverment holds for them, and its per capita division among them should be hastened. Some true friends of the Indians feel uneasy about it, and fear the Indians would lose all through unscrupulous schemers, and point out how helpless the Indians are in financial matters. 'Tis true, but the daughter had to go into the water to learn to swim in spite of the fearful mother. Indians, or anybody else, can only learn how to take care of money by having some to handle. Experience is the great teacher. Indians who have had a chance have developed into good business men. They have earned and saved money for themselves, they have handled other people's money. Some have been bank cashiers, and one, a financial clerk on a reservetion, last year handled nearly a million dollars in the settling of timber claims, etc. Some Indians, on receiving their share, will squander it recklessly, no doubt of that, just as many a white boy on coming of age has made lively work of his father's carfully hoarded dollars, but they, like the boy, will have also learned some useful lessons as to how far money will go, and can start in again for themselves on a basis of experience. Many Indians will profit by the change, for many are ready. Paternalism is neccessay for awhile, but manliness comes from a trained independence.—*Indian's Friend.*

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Laguna Dam.

Over 500 Indians from different tribes have been placed at work on the dam project at Yuma. This dam, which is being built by the government, will cost about $3,000,000 and it will take about three years to complete it. A large part of the work will be done by the Indians.—*Coconino Sun.*

Mr. D. D. McArthur, formerly superintendent at Fort Mohave, is now in charge of the Indian laborers on the Laguna Dam, ten miles north of Yuma. Wages are $1.75 per day for ten hours' work. Good shelter, wood and water are provided. Meals can be had for fifteen cents. The Indians are giving good satisfaction and more are desired. The S. P. Co. will furnish free transportation to Yuma and the J. G. White Co. will furnish free transportation from Yuma to the Laguna Dam. They should report to R. C. Bigler at Yuma for transportation, and then to D. D. McArthur at Laguna, who will surely see that they have fair treatment.

From the President's Message.

During the year just past, the phase of the Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the larger legal significance of the Indian's induction into citizenship. This has made itself manifest not only in a great access of litigation in which the citizen Indian figures as a party defended and in a more widespread disposition to levy local taxation upon his personality, but in a decision of the United States supreme court which struck away the main prop on which has hitherto rested the government's benevolent effort to protect him against the evils of intemperance. The court holds, in effect, that when an Indian becomes, by virtue of allotment of land to him, a citizen of the state in which his land is situated, he passes from under federal control in such matters as this, and the acts of Congress prohibiting the sale or gift to him of intoxicants becomes substantially inoperative. It is gratifying to note that the states and municipalities of the west which have most at stake in the welfare of the Indians are taking up this subject and are trying to supply, in a measure at least, the abdiction of its trusteeship forced upon the federal government. Nevertheless I would urgently press upon the attention of Congress the question whether some amendment of the internal revenue laws might not be of aid in prosecuting the malefactors, known in the Indian country as "bootleggers," who are engaged at once in defrauding the United States treasury of taxes and, what is far more important, in debauching the Indians by carrying liquors into territory still completely under federal jurisdiction.

Among the present crying needs of the Indians are more day schools situated in the midst of their settlements, more effective instruction in the industries pursued on their own farms, and a more liberal extension of the field matron service, which means the education of the Indian women in the arts of home making. Until the mothers are well started in the right direction we can not reasonably expect much from the children who are soon to form an integral part of our American citizenship. Moreover, the excuse continually advanced by male adult Indians for refusing offers of remunerative employment at a distance from their homes is that they dare not leave their families too long out of their sight. One effectual remedy for this state of things is to employ the minds and strengthen the moral fiber of the Indian women—the end to which the work of the field matron is especially directed. I trust that the Congress will make its appropriation for Indian day schools and field matrons as generous as may consist with the other pressing demands upon its providence.

Translation of Indian Music.

The Indian Bureau has an interesting work in progress, the preserving of Indian songs. Mr. Harold Loring of Portland, Me., a skilled musician, has been appointed an Inspector of Indian music. He goes from school to school, gets acquainted with the children, whose love he easily gains, through them meets the parents, and from parents and children he gets their best music. He then takes Indian themes, arranges them with our notations, and they are played by the Indian school band. Soon he will translate the words into English, the Indian school children will learn them and be singing the songs of their ancestors, and we will have native Indian music.—*Indian's Friend*

We hope Mr. Loring will soon favor Phoenix with a visit.

Geo. Wilson, well known here desires the Native American sent to Needles, California.

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From the Navaho Country.

Walter Gregory, deputy United States marshal, returned home yesterday morning from a trip of two or three weeks that took him all over northern Arizona. He had various missions in various places and on one of them he found himself in the midst of an incident that looked very much like the days of old when there really was a frontier line in Arizona. This incident has been referred to briefly in the northern papers and some of them coupled Mr. Gregory's name with the story in an official capacity. He had nothing to do with it, however, except that he was there and saw what was going on.

It was the case of the trouble on the Navaho reservation between the agent at Fort Defiance, R. Perry, and a number of recalcitrant braves. Agent Perry had occasion to visit an outlying Indian settlement and when he got there a number of the redskins took him prisoner, holding him captive for a short time. Mr. Perry never flinched, proceeding to explain to his captors that while they had him temporarily it was only for a short time and that whatever they might do to him would avail them little for in the end they would have the whole government to resist, a fact the older heads appreciated very fully. His talk went on and they liberated him, thinking they had better patch the thing up before it went too far. As soon as Mr. Perry got back to the agency he wired to Fort Wingate for a troop of cavalry. The soldiers arrived at Fort Defiance the evening before Mr. Gregory got there. The troops are now busy rounding up the bad men who will be given such punishment as is deemed will fit their crimes.

Various newspaper stories were telegraphed that gave wrong impressions, though they were fully warranted at the time. Though it did not materialize, there was considerable fear of an outbreak and should one really occur it might prove serious, for the Navaho number about 20,000 and they might kill somebody before they were subdued. But those who understand the situation say there is no fear of a general uprising and the worst that may happen will be individual cases of develtry by the shiftless and designing youths of the tribe. The entire tribe is more prosperous now than it has been for years. There are fewer blankets being made than usual for wool is so high many of the Indians have sold the raw wool rather than to manufacture it. They have, therefore, more money and more provisions than usual and the same old adage about Satan finding something for idle hands applies to the Indian as well as the paleface. The prevailing weakness of all Indians is a love of fire water. With their prosperity there are more opportunities for securing it and the government has not always been successful in catching and punishing offenders, all of which makes the situation more complicated.

Mr. Gregory's trip to Fort Defiance was for the arrest of an Indian who wears with pride the very athletic name of Roan Horse, the charge being that he had supplied his fellow tribesmen with liquor. He was arrested and tried but could not be convicted. He did not deny that his friends had drunk his whiskey but he claimed that he was not instrumental in giving it to them and was powerless to keep it from them. He had secured whiskey, where, he wouldn't disclose, nor how, so there was no action against his accomplice. But having secured what he wanted himself he went to his hogan, filled himself until he was helpless and speechless. There was still a bottleful there when a number of his tribesmen passed that way, and acccording to custom, without even being asked. they helped themselves to Roan Horse's liquor and joined him in his big drunk. The action against him was dismissed. —*Arizona Republican.*

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume 6. *Phoenix, Arizona, December 23, 1905.* *Number 46.*

The Hupa Indians.

The home of the Hupa Indians is in a secluded valley about one mile wide, extending for a distance of seven miles along the Trinity river, in Humboldt county, California. These Indians have altogether over 1000 acres of tillable land. The mountains of the coast range stretch away in primitive grandeur on either side of the reservation, with here and there a white settler on a level spot or river bar, making a great natural game reserve in which deer and other animals abound. The Trinity river, a branch of the Klamath, affords salmon and eels in plenty. Eight large creeks, alive with trout, together with numerous rills and springs, pour their clear torrents from the neighboring ranges into the river during its course through the valley, furnishing plenty of water for irrigation and for other uses.

The present population is an interesting remnant of what was once a numerous people. At the close of the Indian war in 1864, a war in which many Hupas perished, after the kindred tribes who lived in the mountains had been gathered into the valley, they numbered on the reservation by various estimates from 1000 to 2000 people. The population now, according to the agency census, is something over 400. About one half are people of mixed blood.

The old people persevere with pious tenacity in the religious superstition of their forefathers. They have no well defined idea of immortality. They believe their religious ceremonies were instituted by a good man whose Indian name signifies the "One far away." He was without guile, according to the Indian standard of right, did not kill, committed neither theft nor adultery, and did not cheat, lie or swear.

As a penalty for wickedness the Hupa believe they were afflicted with sickness and death. When the people become very penitent for their wrong doings the Good Man appears in signs and dreams to some one of his favorite followers to show them the cause of their afflictions and the way out of trouble.

To this end a series of dances has been held from time immemorial. These dances have the beneficent power, some say "to keep off sick." Before the dances can be held the Indians must be at peace with each other. All debts owed by one Indian to one another must be paid and all grievances settled, so that no one can have any ground for ill-feeling against another. Persons who fail to settle their enmities are not permitted to attend the dances, and the desire to go is generally a sufficient incentive to place all parties to a controversy in a mood for compromise. If an Indian has lost a member of his fam-

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ily by death since the dances were held before, the others must pay him a sum of money, so that he, too, may have cause to be glad and forget his sorrow.

The white deer skin dance is the first of the series. The Indians who take part stand in line facing the west; wearing a head dress made from the skins of wild cats and holding aloft a deer skin upon a pole. The persons who chant the dance song stand nearest the middle of the line. There are only a few white deer skins in

the possession of the tribe. They are worth, among the Indians, a good sum of money, not only because they are preferred for this ceremony, but because they are believed to bring good luck to the owners. The faces of the dancers are streaked with black paint. The dance itself consists in keeping time by stamping heavily upon the ground with one foot.

One of the most important features of the "deer skin dance" is a kind of side show called the "boat dance." The participants wear about the same toggery, but do not take the deer skins for fear of getting them wet or of losing them in the water. The dancers stand in canoes, keeping time with their feet, and the canoes float down the stream four abreast.

An old man sits in the stern of each canoe to guide its course and a younger one, wearing a crown of elk tips, kneels in the front and keeps time to the boat song by blowing the same kind of whistle used in the deer skin dance. The boat song is more weird and yet more rhythmical than their other songs. It is pathetic to see the very old women as they hobble over the stones trying to keep pace with the procession as it sweeps down the river, weeping, no doubt, because of old times and dead friends recalled to memory by the spectacle and the thought, perhaps, that this will be the last dance of the kind they will live to see.

The deer skin dance lasts ten days, and is followed after an interval by the wood pecker dance, which also lasts ten days. The chief feature of it is the head dress, which is ornamented by a broad band of buckskin, beautifully wrought with the red feathers of the pileated woodpecker. These dances occur every two years if the people are able to pay their debts and settle their quarrels.

The Hupa believe in an Indian devil. He is not a spiritual being but a person exercising a power something like witches were supposed to exercise in olden times. The suspected person is supposed to kill his victims by diffusing a subtle poison in his bed, in his chair, or upon his person. The other Indians make it very uncomfortable for one of their number suspected of being an Indian devil, and were it not for the restraints of white man's law this superstition would sometimes be the cause of trouble. The being has no power to injure a white person or one of mixed blood.

A favorite article of Hupa diet is a

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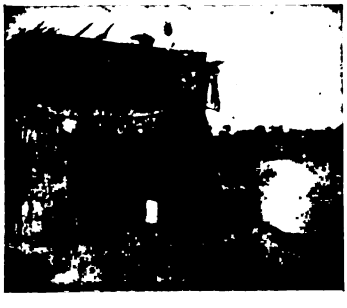
preparation called acorn soup or saha. In the late fall all the women are busy under the trees picking and storing acorns in their large acorn baskets for winter. When ready to make soup they crack the shells either with a stone or between their teeth. The teeth of the old women are worn off very close to the gums by long use in cracking acorns. The kernels are thoroughly dried, and then pounded into a fine meal. A hole is made in clean sand, into which the meal is placed and kept wet until all the tannin and bitter taste is filtered away; after which it is removed to a water-tight basket, or saha basket, by skimming with the palm of the hand. It is cooked by dropping heated stones into the preparation. It makes a dish which the Indians eat with



great relish, and white people who have had the courage to taste it say it is very palatable.

The sweat house is a luxury common to each Hupa village. A place is dug in the ground something like a shallow cellar, and over this is a wooden structure not unlike the other Indian houses, though lower and tightly covered. The entrance to the sweat house is through a trap door in the roof, and the exit is through a hole in the end a little below the surface of the ground, just large enough for the body to squeeze through. The Indian goes in and stays until he sweats profusely, after which he comes out steaming into the cool air and takes a plunge into the river. The sweathouse bath is practiced in summer and in winter without regard to temperature of air and water. Some of them tried it as a remedy for la grippe with fatal results, and after their death the other Indians shook their heads and said: "This white man sick; Injuns no savee."

When a Hupa dies his body is buried on the river bluff, often only a few steps from his front door. A neat fence is built around the grave and while sorrow is fresh in the hearts of his friends other efforts are made to adorn his resting place. After a while the fence rots away and all that is left of the neglected and forgotten grave is a slight depression in the surface of the ground, where a pool of water may stand for an hour or two after a heavy rain. His relatives spend seven days in mourning to the exclusion of other duties. After the expiration of seven days they are forbidden forever to speak the name of the dead. The older people have no other custom which they enforce upon themselves with more rigor. They wear, as mourning, a very narrow necklace of braided grasses for about a year. When a husband dies the wife cuts her hair, and when a wife dies the husband lets his hair grow long as token of bereavement. The woman lets her hair grow long again and the man cuts his hair when the season of mourning is at an end.

More Positions Offered.

The United States civil service commission announces examinations to secure eligibles for positions specified, on dates named, as follows: Jan. 3-4, 1906—To fill a vacancy in position as assistant inspector of boilers of steam vessels, $1,800 per annum, steamboat inspection service, New Orleans, and vacancies as they may occur.

Jan 3-4, 1906—To fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of topographic draftsman in the postoffice department.

Applicants should at once apply either to the United States Civil Service Commission. Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

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Outlines of an Indian Policy.

The following paragraphs from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the secretary of the Interior will be of special interest to many readers of the NATIVE AMERICAN:

The commonest mistake made by his white wellwishes in dealing with the Indians is the assumption that he is simply a white man with a red skin. The next commonest is the assumption that because he is a non-Caucasian he is to be classed indiscriminately with other non-Caucasians, like the negro, for instance. The truth is that the Indian has as distinct an individuality as any type of man who ever lived, and he will never be judged aright till we learn to measure him by his own standards, as we whites would wish to be measured if some more powerful race were to usurp dominion over us.

Suppose, a few centuries ago, an absolutely alien people like the Chinese had invaded our shores and driven the white colonists before them to districts more and more isolated, destroyed the industries on which they had always subsisted, and crowned all by disarming them and penning them on various tracts of land where they could be fed and clothed and cared for at no cost to themselves, to what condition would the white Americans of to day have been reduced? In spite of their vigorous ancestry they would surely have lapsed into barbarism and become pauperized. No race on earth could overcome, with forces evolved from within themselves, the effect of such treatment. That our red brethren have not been wholly ruined by it is the best proof we could ask of the sturdy traits of character inherent in them. But though not ruined, they have suffered serious deterioration, and the chief problem now before us is to prevent its going any further. To that end we must reckon with several facts. First, little can be done to change the Indian who has already passed middle life. By virtue of that very quality of steadfastness which we admire in him when well applied, he is likely to remain an Indian of the old school to the last. With the younger adults we can do something here and there, where we find one who is not too conservative; but our main hope lies with the youthful generation, who are still measurably plastic. The picture which rises in the minds of most eastern white persons when they read petitions in which Indians pathetically describe themselves as "ignorant" and "poor," is that of a group of red man hungry for knowledge and eager for a chance to work and earn their living like white men. In actual life and in his natural state, however, the Indian is suspicious of the white race—we can hardly blame him for that—and wants nothing to do with us; he clings to the ways of his ancestors, insisting that they are better than ours; and he resents every effort of the Government either to educate his children or to show him how he can turn an honest dollar for himself by other means than his grandfathers used—or an appropriation from the treasury. That is the plain truth of the situation, strive as we may to gloss it with poetic fancies or hide it under statistical reports of progress. The task we must set ourselves is to win over the Indian children by sympathetic interest and unobtrusive guidance. It is a great mistake to try, as many good persons of bad judgment have tried, to start the little ones in the path of civilization by snapping all the ties of affection between them and their parents, and teaching them to despise the aged and non progressive members of their families. The sensible as well as the humane plain is to nourish their love of father and mother and home—a wholesome instinct which nature planted in them for a wise end—and then to utilize this affection as a means of reaching, through them, the hearts of the elders.

Roster of Employees.

The following is a list of the employees of the Phoenix Indian School:

C. W. Goodman, superintendent.
Frederic Snyder, assitant superintendent.
Francis J. McCormack, clerk.
Clarence F. Harvey, clerk.
Alma I. Oviatt, assitant clerk.
William L. Shawk, physician.
Edgar P. Grinstead, disciplinarian.
Guy Gilmore, assitant disciplinarian.
Flora E. Harvey, principal teacher.
Willian Hackendorf, teacher.
Gussie Stocker, teacher.
Florence Noland, teacher.
Mary R. Sanderson, teacher.
Addie Beaver, teacher.
Anna B. Gould, teacher.
Ada C. McCormack, teacher.
Katherine Spiers, teacher.
Lorena B. Adamson, teacher.
Clarence W. Miller, teacher.
Katherine Earlougher, teacher.
Gladys I. Dunn, teacher.
Emily C. Shawk, teacher.
Sara E. Sample, teacher.
Charlotte B. Snyder, matron.
Anna H. Ridenour, assistant matron.

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Emma Monroe, assistant matron.
Belle Zimmerman, assistant matron.
Almira M. Fowler, assistant matron.
Rosa A. Krebs, assistant matron.
Regna C. Hendrickson, assistant matron.
Ivah H. Babcock, housekeeper.
Laura K. M. Sciurus, nurse.
Frances Lachapa, assistant nurse.
Eliza Mathews, seamstress.
Mary T. Hill, assistant seamstress.
Nora Smith, laundress.
Ursula Padilla, assistant laundress.
Nellie Santeo, assistant laundress.
Frederick G. Wolf, baker.
Annie E. Hoffman, cook.
Amos B. Iliff superintendent of industries.
Frank P. Lee, farmer.
Thomas F. Percival, carpenter.
Salvador Milanes, assistant carpenter.
James Helmer, tailor.
Clarence French, assistant tailor.
Charles E. Orr, shoe and harness-maker.
John G. Carlisle, assistant shoe and harness-maker.
James G. Iliff, gardener.
Albert G. Mathews, dairyman.
Eugene R. Ferguson, engineer.
Howell D. Wilson, printer.
Alfred W. Skinner, wagonmaker.
Frank A. Hamblin, tinner.
John F. Krebs, painter.
Charles Smith, Blacksmith.
Theodore A Wurm, band instructor.
Charles A. Iekel, laborer.
Norman W. Burgher, laborer.
Edwin C. Santeo, laborer.

Our Walk.

BY A PUPIL IN THE FIFTH GRADE.

Friday afternoon our teacher took us all out for a walk to the orange groves. We all thought it was a fine walk. On the way down we saw only a few horses and crossed the new canal. As we crossed the field we met two ladies in a buggy. After awhile we reached Mrs. Wilson's. We stayed there for a while and then got a drink of water, then our teacher bought some oranges and gave us two a piece. After we got our oranges we started back again; then some ran ahead and others stayed behind. I was with Pauline all the time. Most of the children played with their oranges. Coming back we met another buggy with some more children in it. A little fat girl was in it. She had a long stick in her hand hitting the horse. I had enjoyed myself very much. I saw some of the Indian school boys and a fire out on the school farm. It was just four o'clock when we got back.

Indian School at the Fair.

Now that the foot ball season is over interest centers on the Territorial Fair to be held next week.

The various departments of the Indian school are preparing to do their part in the Fair. There is to be a cooked food exhibit from the industrial cottage and sewing room will have an interesting display as well as a loom where the weaving of Navaho rugs will be demonstrated by one of our Navaho girls.

Specimens of work from the manual training, and the industrial departments will make a creditable showing for the Phoenix Indian school.

There will be an interesting exhibit from the class rooms which we are certain will reflect great credit on the teachers in the literary department.

On Tuesday two companies of Indian school cadets will participate in the military review; one company is making preparations to take part in the competitive drill which is to be an interesting feature of the Fair week. Captain Grinstead is getting the companies into fine shape and they will undoubtedly make a fine showing at the first Fair held in Arizona.

Death of Richard Rhodes.

Mr. Richard Rhodes who has been teaching the Gila crossing Indian day school for the past two years died at that place last Thursday. Mr. Rhodes had not been in good health for several years, but his sudden death will be a surprise to many. Mrs. Rhodes with her two little boys accompanied the remains to their former home in Atchison county Missouri, leaving on the Santa Fe train Tuesday morning. Mrs. Rhodes expects to return to Arizona.

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHŒNIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School 25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Sunday afternoon services in the chapel were conducted by the Salvation Army.

Dr. Fred Lettice of New York is the new agency physician at Warm Spring, Oregon.

Last Friday Mr. Deaver, day school teacher at Lehi made his friends and the school a brief visit.

Chemawa did not have the usual amount of rainfall during October and November of this year.

Clarence French can do many things well, and his work of fixing matting for the halls in the school building is among them.

The teachers' reading circle, is just finishing Hindale's Art of Study. In the readings and discussions many helpful ideas have been brought out.

On Thursday evening of last week Miss Fowler spoke to the pupils in chapel on the Black Hawk War. Her talk was both interesting and instructive.

Jerry Davis, a young man from Wadsworth, has entered the seventh grade A. He seems to thoroughly enjoy the privilege. Such students are always welcome to the class.

Secretary Taft has accepted an invitation to speak at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversry of the founding of Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Alabama, next April.

Mr. O'Brian, carpenter at Sacaton, and Miss Randall, girls' matron, made the school a short call last Sunday. They visited the children's dining hall and the school building; both seemed to appreciate the school generally.

A step toward civilization was shown by an adult first-reader boy who expressed himself as being glad that Christmas was coming because he can eat like white people again. He doubtless had a vision of roast turkey, cranberry sauce and so forth.

On Thursday evening Mr. Burgher gave the teachers and advanced classes a very interesting lecture on irrigation. It was especially instructive as every garden patch in this country must be irrigated, if one hopes to get any reward for his labors.

A map drawing contest was held in Miss Noland's schoolroom, the members of the sixth-grade each competing for the prize, which was a fine pie. Sam Rice and Altred Bussell won. That pie could not have found more appreciative consumers.

A copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 has just been received. It gives an interesting outline of the present Indian policy and a review of the work and conditions in different parts of the service.

The Indians on the Salt river reservation are preparing for the great feast which they expect to have on Christmas day. A foot ball game is going to be played on that same day and the team is now practicing every evening, for the day is approching.

The Y. M. C. A. held its regular service in the chapel Sunday evening. Hal Davidson, leader for the evening, read the Bible lesson from the sixth chapter of Ephesians, 11-24 verses. Courage, a subject that the boys were all eager to talk upon, was the topic for the evening. The members of the senior class spoke well on the subject. Many boys from the other classes had some thought to give. Some of boys were heard from for the first time. We are glad that the interest in Association work is so good.

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The pupils and teacher in No. 11 are rejoicing in the added cheerfulness and brightness of their schoolroom, because of their nice clean curtains. The appearance of each room at the main school building has also been improved by the exchange of badly worn shades for fresh ones.

The individual gardens made by the pupils of eighteen classes, under the direct instruction of their teachers are beginning to show the faithful work done. Notwithstanding the fact that the pupils try hard to keep stray domestic fowls from ruining it, fine rows of lettuce, radishes, turnips, onions, etc. are beginning to reward the workers.

As many of the older pupils had had no opportunity of hearing the new talking machine, the Monday evening committee of which Miss Noland is chairman, decided to give them a real treat. They thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated it as was clearly shown by strict attention. The attention which they gave to the "Forge in the Forest, "Pryor Orchestra, "Hiawatha" and "Selection from Faust" by Sousa's band, each of which Mr. Miller had previously explained in an instructive and pleasing manner was marked. "Ticklish Reuben," Brady Gibson's favorite, and "The Cat and the Fly Paper," showed that they were just as appreciative of the "comic" in life as their white friends. The closing piece was the "Indian War Dance," Sousa's band, which has a warm spot in the hearts of the boys and girls and received its due acknowledgement from them.

Eels In Scotland.

Although eels abound in Scotch waters and are caught in great quantities, they are not considered fit food there. No matter how plentiful and how very fine and large they may be in any district of Scotland, no native will eat one. The objection to the eel is said to be based on its serpent-like appearance and the fact that it is not overfastidious as to what it feeds on. Tons of choice eels for the London market are taken from streams that are not conspicuously free from sewage.

Indian Medicine Sweat Bath.

I have something to write which I think will be of interest to your readers. On October 27, 1905, I witnessed an Indian medicine sweat bath. I had a purpose in this, as I thought it would be a good thing to write about.

The medicine sweat bath is taken in a small wigwam built near the river and covered with blankets or quilts to keep out the air and light. It is very dark inside. A fire is built close by and stones are put in to heat. When it is ready, four of the warriors go into the wigwam at a time, as a rule. Three or four hot stones are taken out of the fire and placed in the wigwam, and a pail of water with which to sprinkle the stones is carried in. When the water is sprinkled on the hot stones, it gives off steam, which evaporates inside the dusky wigwam. The warriors enjoy this hot bath, and perspire very freely, usually singing their war or love or hunting songs meanwhile. It is their custom to thus show their gratitude to nature and sing peace to the world.

Through the process of this superstitious medicine sweat bath, rheumatism is cured marvelously. The primitive Indians had never known or heard of such a disease until the white people came to this country.

I shall again be present at the conference of returned students next year, and I hope I shall then meet and hear more good speakers than were present last year.

SEWARD MOTT, Indian Farmer.

San Carlos, Ariz. Dec. 13, 1905.

When a man says, "Of course it's no business of mine," it is a sure sign that he is going to do the best he can to make it his business.

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Irrigation.*

Irrigation or the artificial supplying of water for use in growing plants is almost as old as civilized man.

It is known to have been practiced on a large scale in Egypt, Assyria and Phonecia three or four thousand years ago, but it is only in the last few decades that it has been carried on to any considerable extent in the United States, and it may be said that it is still in its infancy.

The overcrowded conditions of the older eastern states have driven the settlers west so rapidly that all the lands now available for settlement are the barren wastes of arid regions.

The only relief to be found for the congested condition of the great eastern cities lies buried in the sands of what was once known as the "Great American Desert."

Before this on-rushing wave of civilization the Indian has been swept until his only salvation lies in conquering and developing the desert.

Wherever the genius and adaptability of the white man has been tried it has changed the home of the sage and cactus into a veritable garden of Eden. It is "up to" the Indian to show his skill in a similar way.

The first question that confronts him is—how to get the necessary water. The most common way of obtaining water is by means of gravity ditches.

Most streams that may be used for irrigation have their sources in the mountains and, therefore, have a much greater amount of fall than the two feet per mile that is necessary to cause water to flow readily.

So an engineer is sent to survey a path for water to be carried along by means of a canal keeping it on the highest possible elevation.

From this main canal the water is spread over the valley by numerous small ditches and laterals.

There are some localities too, where artesian wells and pumping plants raise the water from an under current.

In irrigated countries water is always valuable and in demand. To provide for its satisfactory distribution means of measuring it have been devised.

The units used are the miner's inch, the second foot and the acre foot.

The value of the miner's inch differs somewhat in different states but perhaps an average of it is, the quantity of water that will flow through a one inch hole with the water in the ditch standing 5 inches above the top of the hole. This is the unit used in measuring samll streams.

An irrigator can easily determine the number of inches in any stream by putting a dam or wier, made of a board, having a slot one inch wide, into which a well fitting slide is inserted, across the stream.

Withdraw the slide till the water stands continually 5 inches above the slot. The length of the slot in inches is the number of miner's inches flowing in the stream.

The second foot means the quantity of water that will fill a box one foot square and one foot deep in one second.

To find the number of second feet flowing in a stream one must multiply the average width of the stream in feet by the average depth in feet and this result by the velocity with which the water flows. Another good way to measure a small streams is to dig a hole 10 feet square and 1 foot deep; then turn the water into this cavity, noting the number of seconds it takes to fill. This divided into the 100 cubic feet that the hole contains gives the number of second feet.

The acre foot is used in measuring larger bodies of water such as lakes and reservoirs.

It means that amount of water neces-

*Paper read by Mr. Norman W. Burgher, dairyman before the pupils of this school on Thursday evening December 15.

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sary to cover an acre to a depth of one foot, or 43,560 cubic feet.

It will profit you but little to know how to measure water unless you know how to use it.

The principal things to be remembered in using water for irrigation are, when and how much to use, also how to apply it.

Of course, these differ with climate, soil and seasons, as well as the kind of crops to be watered.

New countries require more water than older ones for it takes several years to get the soil thoroughly soaked.

It takes twice as much water for an acre here in Arizona as it does in Montana. A loose sandy soil will absorb more water and retain it much longer than a more conpact or clay soil.

Then too, such crops as alfallfa, clovers and other legumes require more water than orchards, vinyards or cereals.

A great painter was once asked what he mixied with his paint in order to secure such wonderfully beautiful colors on the the canvas. His answer was, "brains." Just so, the rancher who does not spread the water over his field with a liberal admixture of common sense and judgment will fail to secure satisfactory results when the harvest time comes.

The great complement of irrigation is cultivation.

Keeping the surface of the ground loose and mellow allows the water to soak into soil more quickly and by decreasing capillarity helps the soil to retain its moisture longer below the top of the ground, thereby, retarding evaporation.

Of course there are some crops that cannot be well cultivated, such as grasses, clovers, alfalfa, etc.

But the tendency is to irrigate too much and cultivate too little, beacuse it is easier. The farmer's motto should be—cultivate more and irrigate less.

Too much irrigation, however, often brings to the surface alkalies and salts to such an extent that once fertile soils become almost sterile.

The only remedy for this is under draining and flooding to wash these elements down and out.

The most common method of spreading water over the soil here in Arizona is by flooding. The land is prepared for this by throwing up ridges or dikes across the fields a few rods apart; sometimes transversely so as to make little basins. Into these the water is turned and passed along till the whole field is covered.

In localities where the soil is more sandy and porous, ditches a few inches deep are drawn across the land a yard or two apart. Water is allowed to run down these slowly, soaking the strips between ditches by a process called sub irrigation.

This is a more economical use of water than flooding is. It also prevents the surface from baking. In some places where water is very scarce and costly it is conducted underground in tiles or pipes that have openings for it to escape and soak into the soil. This is the most economical way of diffusing water.

Forest are the great natural conservatories of water. They retard the melting of the snow on mountains and prevent evaporation, thus reducingthe discharge of streams in flood times and increasing it during the dry seasons.

In addition to these men have built great dams to form lakes for storing the exess of water.

The govement has projects of this kind in progress of construction or under contemplation in 16 states and territories and is anxious to spend many millions of dollars to help reclaim the desert lands.

The most noted of these projects is the one near us, the great Tonto Dam.

With Uncle Sam behind the forces of irrigation, there is a great future before him who is willing to work, with hands and brains.

We wish our readers all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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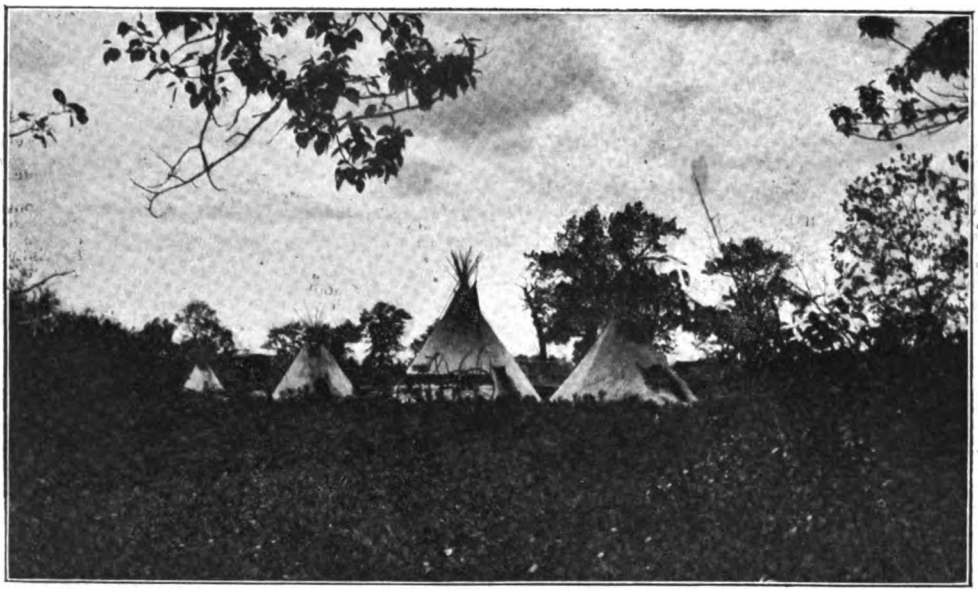
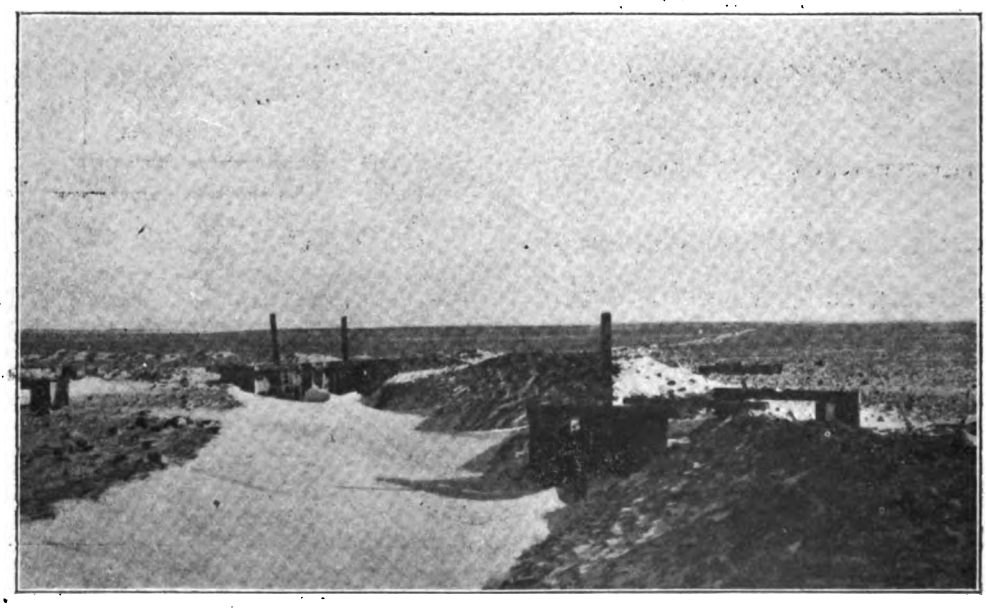


CAMP OF BLACKFEET, BROWNING, MONTANA



LOWER END OF BLACKFEET RESERVATION CANAL

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume 6. *Phoenix, Arizona, December 30, 1905.* *Number 47.*

THE BLACKFEET INDIANS.

BY H. F. ROBINSON.

There may be colder places in the United States in the high mountain regions, but excepting such altitudes the Blackfeet Indian reservation in northern Montana is without doubt the nearest approach to arctic temperature within the boundaries of this country, excluding, of course, Alaska.

This reservation is inhabited by two of the four branches of the Blackfeet, the Piegans and the southern Blackfeet, while the remaining two, the Bloods and the northern Blackfeet are over the line in Canada in the domain of King Edward VII.

The people are industrious and the raising of horses and cattle is the principal and one might say the only business and source of income that they have.

The summer season is short, as winter lingers until May, and cold weather and snow are again in evidence early in October, while heavy frosts may be expected any month in the year, though some years July is excepted.

The rainfall is light, making irrigation necessary to produce anything except the native buffalo grass of the prairie. With these things to contend against, it is not surprising that agriculture is not followed more than it is. The wonder is that anything in this line is accomplished.

There are many living steams flowing from the melting snows and glaciers of the Rocky Mountains across the reservation, some flowing to the north, reaching Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean, and others flowing east to the Missouri and finally finding their way to the Gulf of Mexico. Along these streams a number of small ditches have from time to time been built and some agriculture has been attempted with varying success.

Some years ago the Indian department decided to take out a larger ditch or canal and give a more thorough trial of the agricultural possibilities of the reservation and if successful to encourage the Indians to embark in it to a greater extent. A canal was projected and a portion of it built, and then dropped for some time, but last year it was taken up again and completed for about five miles, bringing it out on to the good land, and it will now irrigate some 5,000 acres, and if the experiment proves a success it can be extended some seven or eight miles further and will then cover fully 12,000 acres.

While it is not expected that general agriculture will prove a great success, it is thought that the native grasses when watered will make abundance of good hay, and some varieties of tame hay and the hardier grains are expected to do

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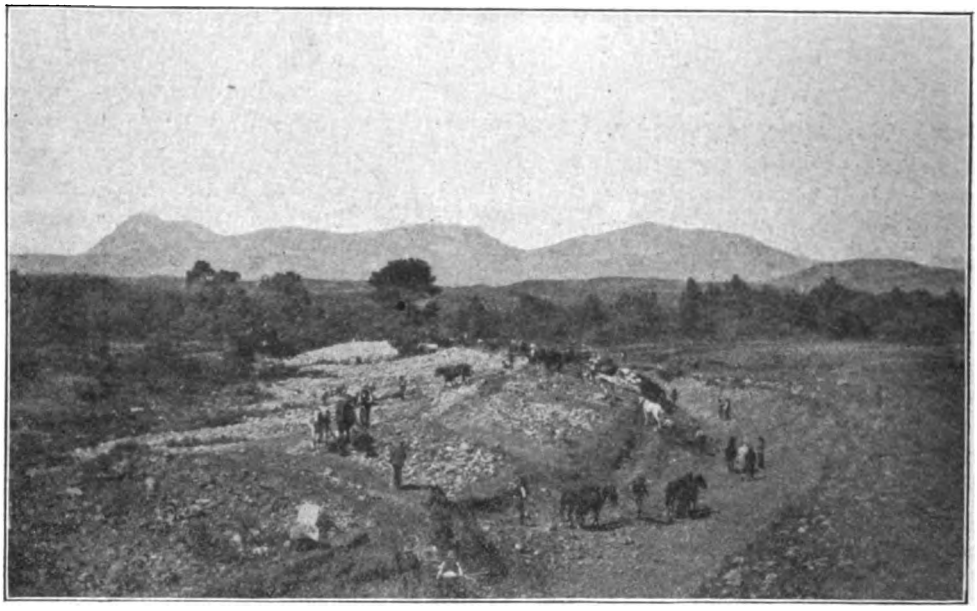
well. At present the Indians cut all the wild hay they can on the natural hay meadows, but the growth is very light and several acres must be cut over to give one ton of hay, and that of course only once in the year. Some hay is absolutely necessary to carry the stock through the winter. The amount of wild hay is very limited and some effort is necessary to increase it.

The fact that the buffalo grass cures uncut, making nutritious forage for the cattle, and the slight snowfall and high winds that keep much of the prairie



BLACKFEET INDIANS EXCAVATING CANAL.

swept clear of such snow as falls, making the dried grass accessible to the cattle, is all that makes it possible to winter stock there.

The work of building this canal was done entirely by the Indians themselves. The foreman, time keeper, engineer's assistant, and in fact every one connected with the work were Indians and belonged on the reservation.

They are good workmen, willing and faithful and on this work endeavored to do the right thing in the right manner, and were eager for the chance to work.

In modes of life they are very well civilized, and as there are many mixed bloods and educated members of the tribe the leaven of civilization is working fast. The majority of them wear the white man's clothing and live the white man's life as well as they know how. A large percentage of them speak English and many are well educated, for not only do many of them go to the Indian schools of the government, but quite a number have been educated in the public schools of Montana off the reservation, and some of the more well to do have sent their children to advanced schools of the east.

Most of them have comfortable houses, either log or frame, as good warm houses are necessary in that climate, but the plains Indian has lived a nomadic life for too many generations to live in a house and in one place too long a time without a change, and the free tent life calls them —it is the call of the wild—and so at the first signs of spring many of them, the older Indians in particular, set up the tepee or the tent, and live outside until cold weather comes again. The tepee may be set up in their own door yard, or moved

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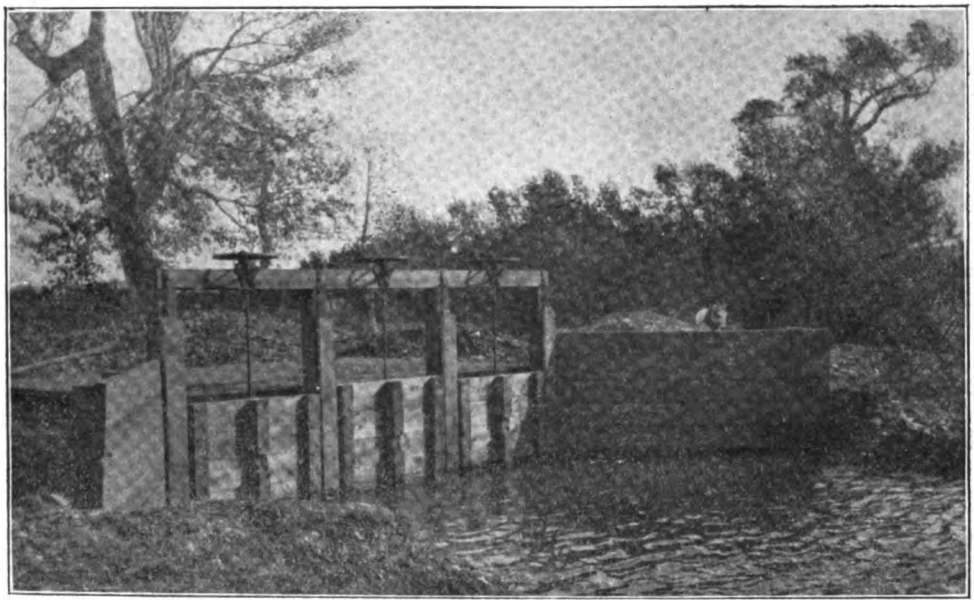
out on the range when they look after the cattle, or to the hay meadow at the harvest time, or by one of their neighbors when they go visiting—and they are great visitors—or the whole family may go on the hunting trail, and all except the more advanced prefer the tent life during the warm weather.

Their future is somewhat problematical. If they are to live on the reservation, something must be done to enlarge the scope of their earning powers and chances for a livelihood. The range is supporting about all of the cattle that it is capable of,



HEADGATES CANAL, BLACKFEET AGENCY.

and the reservation will give them no chance for advancement unless by agriculture.

The success or failure of the present effort to solve this problem means much more than the surface indications; it will decide whether the Blackfeet will advance or retrograde, for the tribe is increasing, and with the limit of the productiveness of the reservation being now reached under the present conditions, they cannot stand still, but must fall behind in the race of life unless the conditions may be modified; and agriculture by irrigation seems to offer the only hope for them.

Indian Cadets Win Prize.

Governor Kibbey reviewed the National Guards, the Normal and Indian school cadets at the fair grounds on Tuesday morning; two of our companies, commanded by Captain Sundust and Lieutenant Pasis took part in the review; following this ceremony was a competitive drill for a silver cup given by the Fair Association. The companies participating in this drill were the Normal and the Indian school cadets, the Indians winning by superior foot work. The judges were Captain Rainey, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Major Bates, of the Canadian Militia, and Major Coggins of the National Guard, Phoenix. Colonel Leavell, adjutant general of the Territory of Arizona, made the presentation speech, Captain Grinstead receiving the cup on behalf of the Indian boys. The cup is a very handsome silver, gold lined loving cup, and is known as the Association Trophy, and must be won two years in succession before it will belong permanently to any organization, The Indian school cadets will compete again next year for the prize.

NATIVE AMERICAN only 25c a year.

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHŒNIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School

25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Mr. James Helmer of Phœnix is temporarily employed as tailor.

E. N. Smith is helping the engineer since Mr. Gardner resigned.

The school band has had an engagement all the week at the Territorial Fair.

Mr. A. B. Iliff spent a few days of vacation at Morenci, returning Christmas morning.

Supt. W. M. Peterson of Fort Lewis school, Breen, Colorado, has resigned from the service.

The carpenter shop has turned out fifty bee hives for use of the Indians at Camp McDowell.

Nearly all of the teachers took the girls of their classes to the Territorial Fair, Wednesday, Indian day.

Miss Emma Roe Shannon returned home Friday morning after an absence of four months with friends in Kansas.

Miss Harvey, Mrs. McCormack and Miss Earlougher left Saturday for Sacaton to spend New Year's with the friends over there.

Friday morning, the adult second grade gave a special Christmas program in their classroom. These little programs go far in developing the courage and ambition of pupils.

Mr. H. F. Robinson, the author of our article on the Blackfeet Indians, spent several months on their reservation as constructing engineer for the government. He has also been employed by Uncle Sam as irrigation expert in the Navaho country, at Camp McDowell, and other places. Mr. Robinson is also city engineer of Phoenix.

The manual training department of the Phoenix public schools, which has been in operation a very short time, made an exhibit at the Fair in which the Indians attending the Central school were liberally represented.

Mr. U. S. G. Plank of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, made a short visit at the school during the holiday season. Mr. Plank is traveling in the southwest, meeting old pupils and gathering new ones for Haskell.

Arthur Naclinata received a package of sugar beet seed from the Agricultural department of the Fair. He was told to plant the seed and that if they did well the department would exchange sugar for his beets.

Supt. C. W. Crouse of Whiteriver, Arizona is in Phœnix, having returned to school Frank Tosca, a deserter. He says the roads are nearly impassable on account of the snow and mud. On the mountains the snow was twenty-eight inches deep.

The Arizona Republican has been running some excellent cartoons on the Territorial Fair. The school people were amused with one showing the winning cadets, and their captain hugging the Association Trophy, and all dancing in glee.

Another barn was recently destroyed by fire at Haskell. This time it is thought the cause can be traced to a live wire. Seven horses were lost, together with vehicles, harness, grain, etc. There are still a few barns left and a temporary dairy barn is almost completed. We hope that this will end the burning.

Mrs. Ira C. Deaver died suddenly at Lehi last Thursday after an illness of only a few days. She leaves a husband and two grown children. Mr. Deaver has been connected with the Indian schools at Sacaton and Lehi for the past four years. He accompanied the remains of his wife to Robinson, Kansas, where the body will be interred.

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Our cuts of the Blackfoot country are from photographs by Mr. Robinson.

Eight hundred Christmas boxes were printed in the NATIVE AMERICAN office.

The first Territorial Fair has been a great success. The attendance was large and the exhibits were numerous and remarkably good. A more extended report is expected next week.

On last Wednesday Superintendent Alexander, Miss Chingren, Miss Kent, and little Margery, of the Sacaton school, were Miss Harvey's guests. During the evening many of Mr. Alexander's old time friends called to see him and his little daughter.

Last Saturday night the fruit of the Christmas tree was gathered at Truxton school, Arizona. A good program was rendered and the singing and reading by pupils was especially good. Supt. O. H. Gates has a good school and an excellent employee family.

The McDowell day school celebrated Christmas in modern fashion with a tree loaded with presents and with plenty of good things to eat. The children gave a short program and some sixty of the old Indians were present. Mrs. Mae Glase Scott is the teacher.

We are pleased to note the well deserved promotion that comes to Supt. J. S. Spear of Yuma, who has been transferred to the superintendency of the Fort Lewis training school, Colorado. There is not a more faithful worker in the service than Superintendent Spear, and many friends will rejoice in his advancement.

Mrs. McCormack's committee gave a social on Monday evening. The program began with the grand march in which all joined. Then neckties were pinned on Buster Brown and tails on donkeys. These games produced great merriment. The children went home at an early hour feeling that Christmas had indeed been full of good things and good times.

An interesting program was rendered in the chapel on Saturday evening by the pupils of the intermediate and primary grades. The Christmas songs and recitations were all well chosen and heartily applauded by the audience of pupils and employees. Santa Claus appeared in one of the selections given by the little ones in Miss Dunn's class. The chapel was very appropriately decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flags.

On Thursday, Miss Beaver and forty of her boys and girls spent the day on the desert. They went north about three miles, and stopped near an orange grove. Here they played games till dinner time. After a fine lunch the children listened to stories, which their teacher read them from Uncle Remus. Bre'r Rabbit seemed to be a favorite character. James Allison, more than ever, by his thoughtful generosity, won the hearts of his teacher and classmates by providing oranges and doughnuts, which he purchased with his own money. He seems to believe in the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

On Tuesday Mrs. McCormack took the girls of her two classes for their annual picnic on the desert. On the way, they stopped at Mr. Ward's orange grove, where a box of delicious Arizona oranges was purchased by Mrs. McCormack to complete a fine lunch which was spread on the open desert near the foot of Camelback. The dining room and kitchen girls fell into their respective places in preparing the dinner. Meat never tasted better than the nice hot steak which Marie Avalos prepared and placed before the hungry teachers and pupils. The coffee, made by Lena Pendevah, was excellent. Both were cooked over a fire made of cactus wood, which the girls gathered. After dinner, Miss Earlougher and the girls climbed Camelback, thus obtaining a fine view of the surrounding country, returning with handfuls of beautiful ferns and flowers.

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Christmas, 1905.

A general feeling of good fellowship and eager anticipation, among both employees and pupils, pervaded this school on Christmas morning, and was further stimulated by clear, frosty weather. After the usual breakfast routine preparations were made for a jolly exchange of presents. Baskets filled with mysterious and varied packages were hurried from the boys' building to the girls' quarters, and from the girls' side to the boys'. The boys were lined up on their parade ground, and one by one, starting with the companies, each received a Christmas remembrance in the way of candy, fruit, and nuts, in generous quantity. At first, with Mr. Grinstead presiding over what Santa Claus had left for the first battalion, a straight line was formed by the boys, but in their eagerness to see the gifts, the straight line became a slight curve, and before long the curve was a semicircle of fidgety, anxious lads, standing first on one foot and then on the other, congratulating their companions on various presents from the school, or, better still, from a certain girl—the "only girl," perhaps.

On the girl's side several employees were kept busy passing out presents to a long line of happy girls, starting back in the large court and going out to the south of the building. After receiving a bag of fruit and nuts, and a box filled with candy and inscribed on the outside in a way which left no doubt as to the season or the place of celebration, the sunny porch afforded a fine place for an inspection of their gifts and an exchange of greetings, and congratulations on the different things received.

Meanwhile the smaller companies were not idle. In the large room of the girls' building were gathered the merriest crowd of all. A Christmas tree and tables loaded down with good things to eat, and other things, too, were the center of attraction. Miss Harvey suggested that some of the Christmas songs and pieces be repeated. After this impromptu program the roll call was hurried through with to make sure that no one would be missed, and the heaping tables were quickly unloaded into the hands of waiting boys and girls, who then slipped out to join their older companions. Everybody had something to make his Christmas a happy one, and much to eat—so much, in fact, that there was danger that the big Christmas dinner which followed might not be fully appreciated.

The remainder of the day was spent by each one doing much as he pleased. During the afternoon the school campus was dotted with groups of bright-faced boys and girls, talking, laughing, walking, and in most cases disposing of the good things received in the morning. Withal, the 1905 Christmas at the Phoenix Indian school will be remembered by our pupils as a quiet one, but one greatly enjoyed and in entire harmony with the great dignity of the day.

Wedding at Pima Agency.

The social event of the season at Sacaton occured Sunday evening, December 24, when Mr. John O'Brien and Miss Leora Randall, were united in marriage, Rev. Chas. H. Cook, D. D., officiating. The ceremony took place at the residence of Supt. J. B. Alexander. The house was artistically decorated with pepper, mistletoe, chrysanthemums, and a beautiful wedding bell. An elegant luncheon was served and Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien received the congratulations and good wishes of a large circle of friends. They are both Indian workers at Sacaton, and of course have the good wishes of the NATIVE AMERICAN.

Mr. Goodman returned Christmas morning from a short trip to California. He brought three boys from Truxton school, David Watuema, Fred Mahone and Julse Quail.

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Races at the Territorial Fair.

Among the interesting incidents on Indian Day at the Territorial Fair were the races in which the Indians participated. Members of four tribes competed in the two mile horse running race, the finish being in the following order: Pima, Maricopa, Yuma and Mohave. The time for the first mile was 2:06; for the two mile, 4:31.

The Indian wagon race furnished considerable amusement, the first half mile being made in 1:15½, which is very good speed for a spring wagon and team. The prize for this race was a new Hickory wagon and was won by Menassie, a Yuma Indian. Charles Washington, a Maricopa, was second and a Pima Indian third in the race.

A quarter mile foot race in which there were seven contestants was won by a Maricopa Indian.

Improvements at Whiteriver.

A handsome twelve room cottage for employees is being constructed at Whiteriver by Superintendent Crouse. It is built of stone and the stone was quarried and hauled by school and agency people. They also burned the lime and cut and sawed the lumber and shingles. The carpenter work, painting, plumbing and wiring was also done by home talent. Supervisor Holland, who recently visited Whiteriver, suggested that this building be heated by a separate hot water system.

Saboba Day School.

Saboba day school, four miles from San Jacinto, has been very fortunate in its teachers. Supt. C. A. Burton had charge of this school for four years and is still gratefully remembered by the Indians, Supt. Edwin Minor was also teacher here for four years, and W. H. Stanley will complete his four years' term next June. There are about twenty pupils in attendance and on our recent visit ample preparations were in progress for a very merry Christmas. The garden and grounds are neat and attractive. Dr. L. A. Wright is the superintendent in charge of this agency, with headquarters at San Jacinto, and Mrs. Mary Mathews is chief clerk.

From Other Schools

CHEMAWA, OREGON.

Chemawa American.

Mr. Beck arrived at Chemawa last week to take charge of the tailor shop. He is busy now making suits for the boys.

Dr. Chas. E. McChesney, supervisor, arrived at the school last week and will be with us for some time. The doctor has been appointed supervisor and assigned to this district.

Mr. Hilb is going to resign soon and go back to his home in California. Mr. Hilb has been an employee of Chemawa for the last six years and he has done a great deal of good work for the school.

Col. Jas. H. Randlett, superintendent of construction, arrived at the school last week. He is very busy superintending the construction of the employees' quarters and new barns that are being erected at this school, and expects to stay with us until the buildings are completed. The Colonel is a warm friend of the Indian and during his many years in the service has always been a staunch champion of the welfare of the wards of the government.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Correspondence.

The following are the employees at Rosebud boarding school:

Chas. L. Werner, superintendent.
Walter H. Justin, principal teacher.
Agnes M. Capleese, teacher.
Lillian S. Bear, teacher.
Geo. E. Turner, disciplinarian.
Sarah J. Werner, matron.
Dylla Kurka, assistant matron.
Emma Dull, nurse.
Ida Turner, seamstress.
Magdaline Boyer, laundress,
Lavera Schmidt, baker.
Lois Tripp, cook.
Victor E. Brown, farmer.
Irving M. Jones, carpenter.
Quinby Farris, shoe and harness maker.
Thos. Brownbridge, blacksmith
Fred Tallcrane, nightwatchman.
Orville D. Carey, gardener.
Alfred W. Stedman, engineer.
Alex Boyer, assistant engineer.

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque Indian.

The Sandia mountains are covered with a white mantle of snow.

The contract is awarded for the installation of boilers for the new laundry.

The contract has been let for supplying the new laundry with electrical appliances.

Mr. Perry and his detail have completed removing the rubbish caused by the recent fire.

A new range has been placed in the employees' quarters and one in the children's kitchen.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberson, day school teachers at San Felipe, have been transferred to Little Water, Arizona.

Superintendent Crandall of the Santa Fe school was the guest of Superintendent Allen one day last week.

Miss Mary E. Dissette has accepted the position of day school teacher at Paguate, one of the Laguna villages.

On account of the fire it will be necessary to reduce the school force four or five, but the positions to be abandoned has not yet been determined.

It is currently reported that the girls in a very prominent college in Kansas have been debarred from playing basket-ball off their own grounds because of their rude manner and abusive language to a yisiting team from Haskell Institute.

STEWART, NEVADA.

New Indian

Mr. Godwin, head clerk, leaves Stewart this week. Employees and students regret that he finds it necessary to go elsewhere.

All the boys wore their new uniforms last Sunday. They look fine. The girls expect to have theirs all ready by Christmas.

Mr. Norton with the farm boys and Mr. Draper with the carpenter detail cut, hauled and packed away 70 tons of ice last week.

Mr. Norton, Thanksgiving week, butchered three hogs, raised here at the school, which netted 1,020 pounds. This goes to prove that hogs will grow in Nevada even if corn will not.

Tiffany Bender, a graduate of this school and later of Carlisle, died at his home in Carson the seventh instant. He was a full blood Washoe, and a young man of excellant moral and mental endowments.

Mr. Sowers, engineer and Mrs. Sowers cook, both quit the service Nov. 30. Mrs. Draper is temporarily filling Mrs. Sowers' place in the children's kitchen, and an engineer from town came out to look after the heating plant until another engineer is sent here by the Department.

GENOA, NEBRASKA.

Indian News

The harness and shoe makers repaired between ninety and one hundred pairs of shoes in one week.

Some changes have been made in the work of some of the employees. L. L. Goen is acting as disciplinarian, James Coberly as assistant clerk and Miss Johnson as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Venne left here Dec. 15 for Ft. Mojave school, Ariz., where they have positions of disciplinarian and teacher respectively. Mrs. Venne has held the position of assistant clerk here until her transfer. Mr. Venne resigned his position in the Cheyenne school sometime ago and has been here resting. We wish them success in their new home.

Dr. Winslow designed and had made a school flag or pennant which he presented on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, in an entertaining talk, explaining the meaning of the flag. The flag is an isosceles triangle made of blue and red felt cloth. Blue and red are the school colors. The base is made of two identical triangles of blue cloth supporting a diamond of red cloth with the letters G. I. of blue cloth. The staff supporting the flag is an arrow made and used by an Indian on the Pine Ridge agency over fifty years ago. A similar flag will be sent to the Indian Department at Washington, D. C.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

The cows will soon have more comfortable quarters as the temporary barn is almost completed.

William Balmer, a graduate of the Haskell commercial department in the class of 1900, has been appointed assistant disciplinarian here. He arrived on December 12, and immediately began work. Mr. Balmer is a capable young man and received a warm welcome from his old friends here.

I'm sure that fairies live in the sky.
I've often and often seen them cry.
They'll scold and smile and then cry again,
For when they cry, why, then it is rain.
They scowl when they wear an ugly cloud,
When thunder rolls they're scolding aloud.
But when they're pleased, their glad
smiles run
Along the blue; that's the sun!

—*Youth's Companion.*

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SHERBURNE LAKE, 7 OR 8 MILES FROM CANADIAN LINE ON WEST LINE OF RESERVATION.

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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE."

Volume 6. *Phoenix, Arizona, January 6, 1906.* *Number 48.*

Kids.

I wonder why some Pas have none,
And others have so many.
Its seems the poor pas have the most,
And rich ones haven't any.

The richest man I know in town
Has just one small boy only;
But pa says, Gad, he pities him
In that big house so lonely.

It seems to me 'twould be so nice
If kids all come out even;
And when I asked Pa why they don't,
He said, "Be quiet, Stephen!"

Then fam'lies all'd have bills like Pa,
For us five kids together,
He says, would bust a cattle man,
We wear out so much leather.

But when the circus comes to town
Pa's glad he has so many,
For he has more fun takin' us
Than if he hadn't any.

My Pa says some day that he'll be
Too old to go on workin',
And then he hopes that none of us
Our duty will be shirkin'.

You bet we won't! We all love Pa,
But wouldn't it be funny
To have your father hangin' 'round
And askin' you for money?

I've 'most a quarter in my bank
To buy a bullet-moulder,
But now I think I'll save it up
For Pa when he gets older.

—*Lippincott's.*

If the help that teachers give pupils does not result in making pupils help themselves, it is worse than no help.—*Ex.*

Our Walk to the Fair.

On Wednesday morning, about two hundred fifty girls walked down to the Fair. As the morning was warm and pleasant, and as we were all so anxious to go, it did not take us long to walk down there. When we entered the grounds, each teacher took her pupils around to see what there was to be seen. The first thing some of us did was to look for the grave where the man was buried alive. We found the grave, but it was very crowded around there, so we didn't have a chance to look in. It cost ten cents to look down in the grave through a narrow pipe. Many things were so interesting, but we couldn't see every thing at once. We went through the exhibit building, where we saw some of the school work which was done at this school by the pupils. It was indeed very interesting, especially to the white people. By the time we got out from the exhibit building it was time for horse races and other races. We were very tired, so we spent part of the afternoon watching the races, which was so interesting. Our time was up so we all started to walk home. We found ourselves rather tired, but were glad to see the Fair, because it gave us an idea what a fair is.

M. C.

On Christmas day, Sherman Indians beat the St. Vincent foot ball team, 30 to 0, at Los Angeles.

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Another View of the Fair.

The first Territorial Fair was held in Phoenix, Arizona, December 26–31, 1905. All different schools of Arizona were represented. One of the most interesting exhibits was that of the Phoenix Indian school. And the pale faces all seemed very much interested in the red skins, especially the Indian girls who did the cooking at the Fair. The pale faces all rushed to the lunch stand before noon and after noon. It kept us Indian girls as busy as bees to serve the people who were all waiting for their coffee and cake. There were two girls who made the coffee and the other girls washed the dishes and made sandwiches, but as fast as we made them they all disappeared, and I am sure we all know where they went to. We could hear nothing but nice compliments of our work. We received the first premium in cooking.

These are some of the sayings that we heard from the passing people: "Oh how nice the coffee smells. Let us go and get some." "Did you have some of the cake and coffee that the Indian girls made? Why it is just delicious." "Let us go and get another mince pie. Why I've never eaten such a delicious pie before. It is just surprising how the Indian girls can cook." I think we Indian girls should try all the more. So we can prove that the Phoenix Indian school is doing us good, and especially after we leave this school and go to our homes.

J. M.

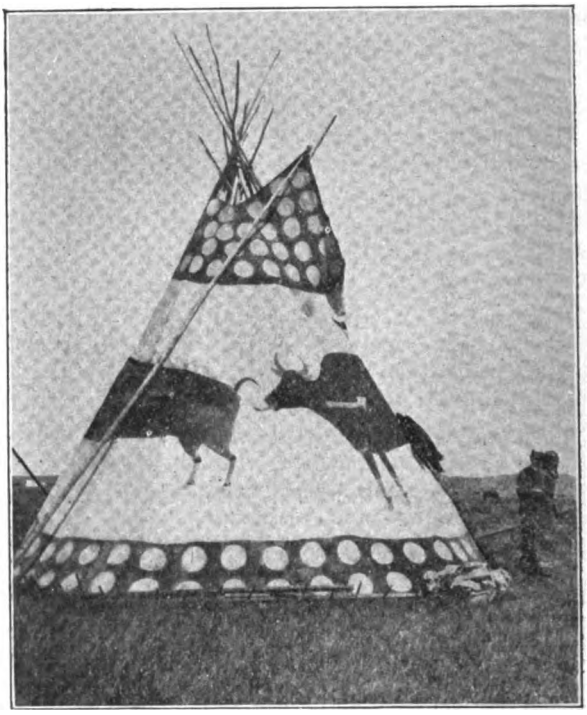
Indian School at the Fair.

The Indian school booth attracted wide attention at the Fair last week, the display being entirely different in character from any other. A prize was received by the school for the best exhibit of manual training, which included the elegant desk made at the school by Edward Nanonka, a former pupil, who was awarded a gold medal for the same artistic piece of work at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The canned fruit furnished by the industrial cottage received two first and five second prizes. The association trophy won by the Indian School cadets in the competitive drill on Tuesday, was on exhibition at the Indian school booth the remainder of the week.

Indian School Appointments.

The pastors from Phoenix will preach at the Indian school at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, as follows:



TEPEE OF BLACKFEET.

January 7, 1906, Rev. H. M. Campbell.
January 14, 1906, Rev. Orville Coats.
January 21, 1906, Rev. J. Cronenberger.
January 28, 1906, Rev. Harold Govette.
February 4, 1906, Rev. A. R. Maclean.
February 11, 1906, Adiutant John Westacott.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. D. Miner have been transfered from Salt River day school to Lehi day school, Pima agency.

People get wedded to sin through flirting with the devil.—*Ram's Horn.*

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Christmas at Fort Defiance.

The signs and symbols of Yuletide, practiced in all civilized countries, were observed at this school by having a Xmas tree so dear to the heart of all children. The tree was tastefully decorated and loaded with bags containing candy, nuts, apples and raisins for each girl and boy.

The girls also received dolls. They seem to have a mania for them, both the small and large girls.

A kind lady of Santa Barbara, California, remembered "the children of the desert" and sent a box containing twenty-three dolls and numerous picture books.

The girls in the weaving room have made their art a source of profit by weaving small blankets and sofa pillows and selling them to willing purchasers, thus netting twenty dollars. This money was used to buy the dolls for the remaining sixty girls.

The tableau, "The wise men offering presents to the Christ child," was presented and made a pretty picture. One of the Indian school girls who had the beautiful features as well as the Madonna expression, held the child in her arms.

The calcium lights were thrown on, adding much to the beauty and effectiveness of the scene.

The assistant superintendent, Mr. Paquet, is never so happy as when doing something to make his beloved children happy. His face on this occasion was illumined with his most benevolent smile.

Mr. Perry is in California looking after his private interests.

The thermometer registers 20 degrees below zero at night. The whole country is beautiful in its snowy white robes.

May peace on earth, and good will to man extend to all the Navaho children who are seeking the knowledge of a higher civilization. *

Fort Defiance Arizona, Dec. 26, 1905.

JAKE BIGMOON, PIEGAN BLACKFOOT, BROWNING, MONTANA.

Please look at the date after your name on the NATIVE AMERICAN. If it is Jan 6 it signifies that you have been credited to January 1, 1906, and a remittance of twenty-five cents will be appreciated. Five subscriptions for one dollar.

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NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHŒNIX POSTOFFICE ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phœnix Indian School

25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

A few days ago two inches of snow fell at Tucson.

Mr. Hocke, for a short time band leader at this school, is leaving Phoenix for Los Angeles.

The school turkeys were so large and fat that sixty-four were sufficient for the abundant Christmas dinner.

During the Arizona Fair at Phoenix, Hazel Patch paced a mile in 2:05¼, making a record for an Arizona track.

Miss Emma Dawson of Jemez, New Mexico, sends New Year's greeting along with her renewal to the NATIVE AMERICAN.

Mr. J. R. Eddy, recently clerk for Mr. Mead, has gone to Tucson, Arizona, as clerk to assist the Papagoes in that vicinity.

We still have for sale some of the booklets printed in the NATIVE AMERICAN office, giving one hundred pictures of the school for twenty-five cents.

December in Arizona has been abnormally cold, the minimum reported by the Phoenix observer was 26 degrees, at Tucson, 21 degrees, at Yuma 36, and at Flagstaff 14 below.

The many friends of Mr. Frank Mead, general supervisor of Indian reservations, will regret to learn that he has resigned, and left the Indian service January 1. Mr. Mead is now in Phoenix.

Superintendent Burton of Grand Junction writes that Mary Secanoingse is doing well there and is liked by every one. Mary was assistant in the small boys' home here for a short time.

Charles T. Kronk of Mena, Arkansas, has been appointed blacksmith at Santa Fe Indian school. He succeeded, January 1, John V. Ransch who was transferred to Blackfoot agency, Browning, Mont.

Supt. H. E. Wilson of Fort Berthold school, Elbowoods, North Dakota, has resigned, and left about January 1 to develop his 640 acres of Oklahoma land rich in gypsum. Mr. Wilson has been in the service some sixteen years, in Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and North Dakota, and Mrs. Wilson has also been employed as matron and teacher. Their address is Darrow, Okla.

A correspondent at Rice Station writes that they had a very pleasant Christmas the most successful one they ever had, a beautiful tree, a most generous treat, and an all around good time. The trader, Mr. Tuttle, gave the old Indians a feast Christmas afternoon, and on Sunday the missionaries, Rev. Mr. Guenter and Mr. Harder, had exercises at the beautiful little Mission and distributed a great amount of clothing and a generous treat.

Star Football Team.

A writer in the *University* of *Arizona Monthly* places five Indians in the all Arizona foot ball team for 1905. Two of our men are in the team, Doolittle, halfback, and Johnny, tackle. Doolittle is mentioned as being especially strong on offense and Johnny is chosen for his ability to play both on and behind the line. Both end positions are given to Indians, Petgely of Sacaton, and Mathews of the Tucson Indian school. Whitman of Sacaton is named as the best center. The other positions are as follows:

Davidson, half back, University of Arizona; McDonald, full back, University of Arizona; McCushin, quarter back, Tombstone; Ruthrauff, tackle, University of Arizona; Calloway, guard, University of Arizona; Martin, guard University of Arizona.

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A Review of the Children.

If all the little children
Who have lived in ages long,
Were collected and inspected,
They would be a wondrous throng;
O the babble of the Babel,
O the flutter of the fuss—
To begin with Cain and Abel
And to finish up with us.

O the tapping of the fingers
That have pecked against the panes;
O the patter of the dainty feet
In running down the lanes;
O the little hearts that fluttered
O'er the mischief they have done;
O the words that have been uttered;
O the songs that have been sung.

If Noah's little children,
And Solomon's, and ours,
Could play, today, in our back yard,
And tramp down all the flowers,
And cook should make a ginger bread
To rest them from their fun,
'Twould be the biggest loaf of cake
They've baked this side the sun.

And if the mothers—bless them—
Were stood up here to show
Where all the socks they've mended
Were hung up in a row,
And if their loving kisses
From Abel's time to mine,
Were stood up, where we all might look,
'Twould be a sight divine.

'Tis well that all their badness
Went with them out of sight;
But they've left us all the sweetness,
And the happiness, and right;
And if our mother's children
Are all that's left, you see
There's lots of things that must be done,
Just here, by you and me.

Then as we go to heaven,
When each one has done his best,
We'll see all Adam's children—
Ourselves among the rest;
They'll collect us and inspect us,
We shall be a wondrous throng:
And when we join the chorus
Don't you hope you'll hear the song.

—*Iola Register.*

When To Cry.

I have asked many of the older people, but none of them could tell me the best time to cry.

But the other day I met a man older and wiser than any of the rest. He was very old and very wise, and he told me:

"It is bad luck to cry on Monday.

"To cry on Tuesday makes red eyes.

"Crying on Wednesday is bad for children's heads and for the heads of older people.

"It is said that if a child begins to cry on Thursday he will find it hard to stop.

"It is not best for children to cry on Friday. It makes them unhappy.

"Never cry on Saturday. It is too busy a day.

"Tears shed on Sunday are salt and bitter.

"Children should on no account cry at night. The nights are for sleep.

"They may cry whenever else they please, but not at any of these times, unless it is for something serious."

—*St. Nicholas.*

Supervisor M. F. Holland is visiting Albuquerque school.

Fay Fitzpatrick, assistant matron, and Geo. S. Fitzpatrick, teacher at Yainax, have resigned.

There have been several changes at Klamath lately, John R. Cox, farmer, Mary E. Cox, matron, have resigned. Sigel H. Gallier, industrial teacher at Siletz, has been transferred to a similar position at Klamath school, and Mrs. Cordelia Gallier has been appointed as cook.

Jack Hanlon, who arrived in the city several days ago, has for the past three months been at the Walnut Grove dam site carrying on the annual assessment work of the Walnut Grove company. Much delay was occasioned in completing the work by heavy rains. Regarding the condition of his sister, Mrs. A. O. Brodie, who was some time ago reported to be seriously ill, he says she is now much improved and with Master Sandy, her son, is now at Pennington, N. J. Colonel Brodie is still in the Philippines, stationed at Iolita.—*Republican.*

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From Other Schools

TRUXTON CANON SCHOOL.

There are now 117 pupils present, all who are available from the Walapai reservation and surrounding country, several having been dismissed on account of their health.

Mark, Luke and John took part in the Christmas proceedings; Matthew will be heard from later.

A $6,000 Hospital will soon be in process of construction, as well as an office to cost $2000. A barn is to be constructed to cost $4,000. This will be placed on the lower side of the Santa Fe track.

A liberal sum is being expended in repairing the employees' building and in heating the school house with steam and extending the acetylene gas lighting system.

The following are the employees:

Superintendent, Oliver H. Gates.

Physician, Albert L. Tilton.

Teachers, Miss Margaret A. Bingham; Miss Estella B. Gregg.

Matron, Mrs. Ora E. Baldwin.

Assistant matron, Miss Mary E. McDowell.

Seamstress, Miss Emma S. Fletcher.

Laundress, Miss Frankie Potts.

Cook, Mrs. Frankie Kelleher.

Engineer, J. Frank Miller.

Carpenter, David W. Peel.

Nightwatchman, James Fielding.

Additional farmer, Frank B. Ault.

The school has a tract of 640 acres, consisting of a narrow valley and some high, rocky hills, mesas, or mountains, as one may wish to classify them. G.

FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.

—*Weekly Review.*

Mr. Frank J. Heda of Pawnee, Oklahoma, has been appointed as tailor here, vice Mr. Jamet, who resigned October first.

The older pupils from Leech Lake are receiving payment checks of $5.25 each, and many Christmas presents are in order.

Payment of funds from lease of pastures is being made at Cheyenne River agency and each person is receiving $21.75. This will make a merry Christmas on the reservation.

Christmas finds Riggs Institute happy and contented. Let the Christmas spirit, in which each one remembers kindly those not as blessed as themselves, predominate and all will enjoy the blessing of this season to an unlimited extent.

Miss Allie Hart, the daughter of Dr. Hart of Winnebago agency, has forsaken her Indian bridegroom, John Blackhawk, with whom she eloped a short time ago, and returned to her father's home. Blackhawk is a frequenter of Indian dances and pow wows, and his conduct was so disgusting to the young wife, that she very sensibly returned to her parents. Dr. Hart has been recently transferred to the Pacific coast, where the family is again united.

Reform of Football.

The injuries from football, which unfortunately are now more numerous than ever, do not result so much from personal assaults as from the vicious method of tackling a runner below the hips (formerly prohibited), various kinds of momentum or mass plays, and the practice of piling on to the man who is downed with the ball. As long as this method of playing is practised, it will be necessary to meet force with force, and injuries will continue to be numerous, for reasons that are so obvious that they need not be mentioned. No sport has long thrived among gentlemen that admits of violent personal contact. This is the factor in sport that has killed boxing and wrestling as athletic contests in the colleges, and it is the fundamental objection to football as at present played. The only way to prevent injuries from objectionable personal contact and violent collisions in football is to stop trying to advance the ball toward the opponent's goal by running with it. This will at once do away with all forms of tackling, with the inevitable downs, rush-line scrimmages, and mass plays. Permit the ball to be passed, batted, kicked, or rolled in any direction, and allow, if necessary, blocking or interference with the flight of the ball from player to player or toward the goal, but do not allow, under any circumstances, a player to lay hands upon or interfere with an opponent when he has the ball.

This requirement, which protects the man with the ball, should be followed by another making it obligatory upon him not to hold the ball, but to pass it quickly to some other player on his own side who may have run to some advantageous position to receive it. In order to make the attainment of a goal more difficult, the goals should be kicked, and not thrown, and the form of the goal through which the ball is kicked should be a vertical square or circle, made small enough and placed low enough to give a better opportunity for defence than is afforded by the present game. Other specific directions should follow as a matter of course. —*Review of Reviews.*

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What is the Northwest Passage?

This Northwest Passage may be briefly explained. The long coasts of the mainland are not clogged, like those on many other polar shores, with icebergs or glaciers or thick sea ice. The coast is low, the tundra behind it is only a little higher than the sea, and conditions are not favorable for the formation and flow of glaciers. Icebergs, therefore, are not found, because in the Arctic they are merely the broken-off ends of glaciers.

But from thirty to forty miles north of Point Barrow, the most northern point of the continent, stretches the great barrier of sea ice, with hummocks and ridges thrust, by pressure, from twenty to fifty feet above the general level, so that when McClure's *Investigator* got into the floe the ice sometimes rose around her as high as the yardarms. As no islands intervene for hundreds of miles east of Bering Sea to protect the coast from the polar pack, why is it that this heavy ice is not forced down upon the shores?

It is because the coastal waters are comparatively shallow and the sea ice grounds miles away; and farther east the coasts of the mainland are protected from the sea ice, not only by shallow water, but also by the islands that extend almost continuously from Banks Land to the Atlantic end of Hudson Strait.

So the ice along the coast is of the winter's formation, and in summer it disappears entirely or is so narrowed by melting as to leave channels of greater or less width that are navigable for two or three months. The fact is, as Lieutenant Wheeler of our revenue cutter service recently said, this Northwest Passage has been made time and time again by the overlapping of the tracks of vessels between the Atlantic and the Pacific. San Francisco whalers have already pushed far eastward beyond the Mackenzie delta and the mouth of the Coppermine river. Collinson, during the Franklin search, took his vessel eastward through these channels almost to the very waters from which the *Gjoa* started last summer, and a short sledge journey farther east brought him within sight of King William Land, but he little dreamed that the bodies of many of the men he was seeking were scattered along its shores.

In time this route may be of some importance. Mineral resources have been found along the northern edge of Canada, and some day they will be developed. This water route is by no means ideal, but, to some extent, it will facilitate the operations of miners and whalers. —*Review of Reviews.*

Souvenir booklets, 100 pages, 25 cents.

Anent Fort Defiance Outbreak.

Superintendent T. G. Lemmon of Keam's Canon desires to correct the misstatement from the St. John's *Herald* that the Indians who presumed to interfere with the methods and freedom of Agent Perry came in and gave themselves up to Superintendent Lemmon.

None of the Indians who were active participants in the outrage belong upon the Hopi reservation, though the Navaho chief, who planned and instigated the whole proceedings, lives there a part of each year and in Superintendent Perry's territory the remainder of the year. He was in Superintendent Lemmon's jurisdiction during the time of the trouble and when pressure was brought to bear came in and gave himself up and was by Superintendent Lemmon sent to Fort Defiance for trial.

Superintendent Perry handled the matter entirely, except in this one case, and much credit is due him for the effective manner in which it was done.

M. M. Murphy, agent for the Western Navaho reservation, was in from Tuba this week. Mr. Murphy says that the Little Colorado river has given the people residing north of the river lots of trouble during the year by frequent high stages of the water, and that a bridge across that stream is an urgent necessity. He suggests that it is probable, that in event the county took up the matter, the government would aid in the construction of the bridge. It is a much needed convenience, and action should be taken by the proper authorities to put in the bridge.—*Coconino Sun.*

The U. S. Civil Service Commision will hold examinations at the usual places, January 10, for engineering positions as follows; Puyallup, Washington, $600 per annum. Colorado River Agency, Arizona, $900 per annum, Grand Junction, Colorado, $840 per annum. There is also a vacancy at Phoenix, in position of assistant engineer at $720 per annum.

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Superintendent Spear's Promotion.

We desire to make room for the following comments, from Yuma papers, on the transfer of Supt. J. S. Spear to Fort Lewis school, Colorado.

COL. JOHN S. SPEAR PROMOTED.

Superintendent J. S. Spear of the Fort Yuma Indian school, has been promoted to the superintendency of the Indian school at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and he and his family will remove to that point probably in about a month or six weeks. Col. Spear has been in the Indian service about eleven years, more than half of that time having been in charge of the school at Fort Yuma. Before coming to Yuma he was a teacher at Pine Ridge, S. D., and later manual training teacher at Omaha, Nebraska. Six years is longer than usual for a superintendent to stay in one place. Colonel Spear has been offered transfers before, but this is the only one that has tempted him. The increase in salary is considerable and the position is one of greater responsibility, though the work will not be greater. While the many friends of Colonel Spear rejoice in his promotion, yet the departure of these delightful and interesting neighbors across the river will be felt as a distinct loss to this community, and expressions of regret are in every mouth and upon every tongue.

The *Sentinel* joins a host of other friends in wishing them everything good in their new field of labor.—*Arizona Sentinel.*

WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.

The friends of Indian agent J. S. Spear will regret to learn thar he is soon to leave for another field, having accepted the position of agent at Fort Lewis reservation, which is considered a more important post than the one he is leaving.

Mr. Spear has been agent in charge of the Yumas for more than six years, and has so managed the affairs of his office that he has conferred great benefits among the Indians under his care and won the esteem of all those with whom he has come in contact.

The *Morning Sun* wishes him success in his new field of labor.—*Yuma Sun.*

Unbusinesslike Farming.

There are thousands of farmers in the middle west who do not follow the markets, who rarely, if ever, stop to consider the relation between prices of feeds and prices of beef and pork. Hogs are fed because "there is money in hogs," and many an operation on the farm is done according to some preconceived notion. The writer knows a German farmer in western Minnesota who has a beautiful, clean farm and is evidently prosperous. While watching him feed his hogs, one day, this conversation took place: "How old are those pigs?" "Sixteen months." "Why don't you sell them?" "Well, I don't like to sell a hog until he weighs up good and heavy." Further converstion revealed the facts that corn was worth forty-two cents per bushel and pork four dollars per hundred weight, live weight. When asked if the pigs he was feeding were gaining enough to equal or exceed the value of the corn, and pay him for his labor, he realized that each bushel of corn has got to produce about twelve pounds of pork to yield him any profit. Knowing that his pigs were not gaining the half of the amount, he decided to sell both pigs and corn. —*Review of Reviews.*

On a Cash Basis.

An eminent physician in P—— had cured a little child of a dangerous illness. The grateful mother turned her steps towards the house of her son's savior.

"Doctor," she said, "there are some things which cannot be repaid. I really don't know how to express my gratitude. I thought you would, perhaps, be so kind as to accept this purse, embroidered by my own hand."

"Madam," replied the doctor coldly, "medicine is no trivial affair, and our visits are to be rewarded only in money. Small presents serve to sustain friendships, but they do not sustain our families."

"But, doctor," said the lady, alarmed and wounded, "speak—tell me the fee."

"Two hundred dollars, madam."

The lady opened the embroidered purse took out five bank notes of one hundred dollars each, gave two to the doctor, put the remaining three back in the purse, bowed coldly, and took her departure.—*Lippincott's.*

The following employees arrived at the school during the month of December to take positions in the Indian service: Arena T. Brown, of Louisville, Kentucky, kindergartner; Emma Dull, of Philadelphia, nurse; Jessie B. Zook, of Bloomfield, Iowa, cook; Augusta Muhmel of Scotland, South Dakota, laundress.—*Indian Leader.*

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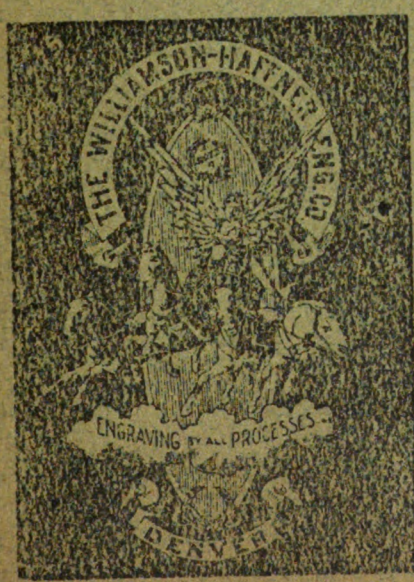

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